The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

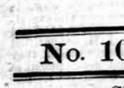
No. 10,344—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
—	VENETIA	2736	450	A. B. Daniell.,	5th May.
L.	CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
—	KHIVA	2809	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
L.	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,
					Tuesday.
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L.	ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th ,,
L.	VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
—	SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3542 550	G. Lee	5th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023 700	J. C. Babot	9th ,,
KHEDIVE	3869 600	F. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3300 700	A. R. Barlow	16th ,,

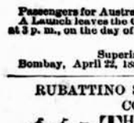
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class	Rs. 500 Including	I Class	Rs. 520 Including
II do.	340 wines.	II do.	350 wines.
III do.	150 with food.	III do.	155 with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

GUAYA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

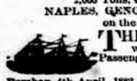
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	R. 95	Brighton Route	R. 80
,,	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S
EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."
2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for
NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES
on the 15th May, 1882.



THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 4th April, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussek	2,304	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahrdtrech	3,500	500	8th June.

They will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Ismail) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money by these two voyages, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	P. Marcovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	325	235	131 0
To Suez	300	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AGLAIA	P. Marcovich	1,927	400	2nd June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

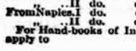
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 26th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

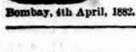
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	About
BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	2,230	400	9th June.
HISPANIA	Jas. Laird	3,380	500	22nd do.
ITALIA	Jas. Harris	3,387	484	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	2,395	480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1882. Agents.

FOR COAST AND COMPTA.



S. PEARL will SAIL positively on FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1882, at 1 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, Carwar, and Compta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE.
No. 11, Meadow Street. Agent, s. s. Pearl.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA,
2,280 Tons, 500 H. P. nomi.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA, OR OVERLAND TO LONDON *VIA* EITHER PORT.

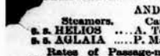
THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Genoa ..... Rs. 400
,, to London *viâ* either port, ,, 500

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool Without extra charge

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Agents.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intend d exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railways, in addition to THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 3, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

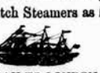
CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INCHULVA from LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

FOR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners s.s. "Inchulva."
Bombay, 1st May, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th May 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1882 Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns. from Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

REDUCED PRICES.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash prices.	Rs.	as.
Californian Apples	Per tin	0	8
Californian Apricots	,,	1	0
Californian Grapes	,,	1	0
Californian Peaches	,,	1	0
Californian Pears	,,	1	0
Californian Plums	,,	1	0
Californian Greengages	,,	1	0
Californian Raspberries	,,	1	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(also)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

THIS renowned wine maintains its long established high character. A shipment has just been received, and is now being bottled.

Per dozen quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. Free from Fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

THE strong point in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

The undersigned believe that they have contrived the best system of filtration and charcoal treatment yet employed; and their arrangements for bottle cleansing embraces specially constructed machinery which secures perfect purity in the bottles previous to use.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	,, 1 0
Lemonade	
Gingerade	
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 8
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	,, 2 0
Bottles charged Extra	

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.
THE IMPERIAL BOMBAY
TRINOPTICON DIORAMA
ON THE MAIDAN.
TO-NIGHT
Commencing punctually at 9 p. m.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE AFGHAN WAR.
NEW COMIC SCENES, MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND SPECIALITIES.
REDUCED PRICES.
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, As. 8, As. 4.
NOTICE!—Seats may be reserved at Tent from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. without extra charge.
CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS HALF PRICE TO FIRST AND SECOND SEATS.
Proprietor, S. N. BHEDWAR, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER, VOCALIST, & LECTURER—DENBIGH NEWTON.
OFFICE:—2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

THE Committee beg to announce that the CONCERT advertised for THURSDAY, the 4th instant, is POSTPONED till further notice.

S. S. INDIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, lately in the occupation of P. Dewar, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW on the Victoria Road, Byculla, lately occupied by the "Foundling Home" and previously by the late Captain Henry. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, newly painted and thoroughly repaired. Rent Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street, House Agent.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 15th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1882.

ENGLISH CALF-LEATHER
FIRST QUALITY
SOLID SEWN PURSES,
WARRANTED.
LONDON.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1882, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the period ending 31st March, 1882, and audited Balance-sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1881.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire in accordance with clause 71 of the Articles of Association.
3. To fix the number of Directors in accordance with clause 73 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 12th May to the 1st June, 1882, both days inclusive.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th April, 1882.

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay, 28th April, 1882.
Messrs. M. H. MAJU and Co.

DEAR SIRS,—During my short stay in Bombay I have noticed unscrupulous persons in this town and Mangalore, that certain tendency towns are selling as MONSIMBUL TEAS others, which, though similar in appearance, have no comparison thereto in quality.

With reference to the present manufacturing SEASON the prospects at MONSIMBUL are good. A CONSIGNMENT of 6,000 lbs. Tea will most probably be despatched to you next month. The other consignments will be sent off as soon as possible.

COLONEL HAWES will most likely reside at Monsimbul this year.

Yours faithfully,
E. F. LANGDALE, Manager.

We are sole Agents in India for Colonel Hawes' Mousimbul Tea Estate. Price lists on application.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
22, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay.

WATSON & CO.'S DEPARTMENTS.

DRESS-MAKING,	Estimates Post-free.
MILLINERY,	Illustrations Post-free.
DRAPERY,	Patterns Post-free.
SILK-MERCERY,	Patterns Post-free.
HABERDASHERY,	Price list Post-free.
HOSIERY,	Price list Post-free.
CIVIL TAILORING,	Patterns Post-free.
MILITARY TAILORING,	Estimates Post-free.
HATS & HELMETS,	Illustrations Post-free.
BOOTS & SHOES,	Price list Post-free.
PERFUMERY,	Price list Post-free.
FURNISHING,	Price list Post-free.
SILVER-JEWELLERS,	Illustrations Post-free.
GOLD JEWELLERS,	Illustrations Post-free.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

THE Undersigned are now well supplied with this preparation, and have made special arrangements for continuous shipments from the Makers. They recommend it as THE BEST PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.

Tin, 7 annas—Dozen Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE

(REGISTERED).

THE FIRST of PHOSPHIC BEVERAGES, exercises over the system the Tonic and Bracing influences of a true stimulant.

VIVONE is now carried over the lines of the B. B. and C. I., and the G. I. P. Railways at reduced rates, being placed in the 2nd class.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8; case of 2 dozens Rs. 5-6.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MICROSCOPES.

VERY fine Instruments by NACHET ET FILS, Paris. Thoroughly serviceable for Scientific Work. On Stout Pedestals, jointed and inclining at any angle; with revolving and jointed Mirrors; Condensing Lenses; Moveable Diaphragms; ordinary and fine adjustments, with supplies of Glass Slips, Forceps, etc. The whole in Mahogany Cases.

MICROSCOPE, with 3 Object Glasses, Nos. 1, 3 and 5, in Morocco Case; and 3 Ocular Glasses, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Magnifies from 80 to 700 times linear	Rs. 150 0
MICROSCOPE with 2 Object Glasses and 2 Ocular Glasses. Magnifies from 80 to 500 times linear	130 0
STOUT GLASS SHADE to protect the instrument when out of case	7 0
POLARIZING APPARATUS, consisting of 2 Nicol's Prisms, for fitting to either of above Microscopes, in Morocco Case	32 0
VALENTINE'S SECTION KNIFE, in Morocco Case	17 8
SPARE GLASS SLIPS, per dozen	0 12
LAMELLES, Square or Circular	0 10

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.		CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.
16	0	Fine Old ... MARSALA ... ... Sicily	16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.		
30	0	Fine Old ... MADEIRA... direct from the Island	30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.		
33	0	Superior Old ... PORT ... Portugal	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.		
26	0	Fine Old ... PORT ... Portugal	26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.		
18	0	Fine ... PORT ... Portugal	18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.		
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.		
21	8	Fine Old ... CARLOWITZ ... Hungarian	21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.		
17	0	Fine ... CARLOWITZ ... Hungarian	17	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.		
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.		

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BY W. W. HUNTER, C.I.E., LL.D.,
Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

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BRIDLES.		WHIPS.	
Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete	Rs. 20 to 25 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts	from Rs. 8 to 20 0
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB
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ALLADIN!
OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP! (SCAMP!)
To be followed by
THE FANCY BALL,
OR THE EMPRESS BIRTHDAY.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of Rupees Five, equivalent of Ten Shillings per share, at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation for the half year ended 31st December, 1881, WILL BE PAID at this office to the shareholders in India on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant.

The Transfer books at this Agency will be closed from this date to Monday, the 15th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, May 2, 1882. E. J. REID, Agent.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Directors was held on the 24th inst., when a THIRD CALL of Rupees Fifty per share was made PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 8TH MAY, 1882.

By order of the Directors.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
33, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 24th April, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 12,840 TEAKWOOK BRAKE BLOCKS to be delivered as required, from time to time, from 1st June next.

Templets of the brake blocks can be seen, and specification with particulars obtained, by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," will be received by the Agent, at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May proximo, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 18th April, 1882.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1: each additional line Rs. 1. Payment for these advertisements are admitted in advance.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphin. Circle, Bombay.—Just received and another consignment of our celebrated Sewing Machines. Come and see these before purchasing any other. A large variety to select from.

MANGO SEASON.—Orders registered for regular supplies of the finest MAZAGON MANGOES.—H. HAMILTON and Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

BOARD.—Wanted, by a gentleman, married, in or near the Fort. Moderate terms. Address, "PHIL.," this Office.

TO LET, at a sacrifice, two desirable OFFICE-ROOMS in Meadow-street, furnished or unfurnished.—MR. FLOWER, House Agent.

FOR SALE, the GOOD WILL & STOCK of the French Shop known as Aux Villes de France, Address, Meuffre, Neveu & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, DRESS-MAKER, must cut and fit well. Salary according to qualifications. Apply by letter only to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Piano by Schiedmayer, in thorough order and perfect tone. Price Rs. 425. Apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING for a married couple and two single gentlemen. Old English Hotel, British Lane, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BURMAHS, English Muster, per box of 125, Rs. 2. A splendid consignment well seasoned at our Establishment and now fit for immediate smoke. Howard & Co.

SACCONE'S Gibraltar Manzanilla Sherry, Rs. 250 per quarter cask, or Rs. 21 per dozen quarts, at the BOMBAY CASH STORES, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

SYMINGTON'S Edinburgh Essence of Coffee, Essence of Coffee and Chicory, Cocoa and Milk Paste, Essence of Dandelion Coffee, at the BOMBAY CASH STORES, Fort and Market.

AMERICAN Devilled Lobsters, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Salmon and Californian Fruits in tins, at the BOMBAY CASH STORES, Fort and Market. W. J. ESSAI.

BISCUITS, wafers and Scotch Farls, just received, fresh, at the BOMBAY CASH STORES, Fort and Market. W. J. ESSAI.

TO SHIP-CAPTAINS & OTHERS.—Curiosity at home, Jezebel, jungle-cat kitten, felischus, half-tamed, Rs. 15. Apply to A. H., care of the Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

TEETH of PEARLY WHITENESS are ensured by a regular use of B. Phillips and Co.'s liquid ANTIFRICE-ORISALINE. In bottles Rs. 1-8 each, at the Pharmacy, 17, Church-Gate-street.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER who understands double entry. European or Eurasian preferred. Must have had experience. Liberal salary to careful man. Apply to F. A., care of this paper.

J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER'S Square PIANO, specially built for India. FOR SALE. Price Rs. 450. Apply, B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. COONEY SMITH, Midwife, late of Calcutta, 20 years experience. Terms moderate. Apollo House, Fort, entrance Marine and Apollo-street.

BILLIARDS.—Skittle or Devil's Pool, complete with Skittles, Counters, Pool Basket, Rules of the game and Diagram at Rs. 10 at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The Australian Horses expected by us have arrived, and we solicit an early inspection of the same. C. STEPHENS & Sons.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—A very large stock of machines of every description suitable for gauz, shirt, heavy clothing, quilting, shoemaking, &c., to select from. 2, Church Gate street, Bombay.

SNELLEKSZ'S PHOSPHO—FERRODINE PILLS; the most powerful nutrient-nervine tonic extant, at Rs. 6 per bottle. Sole agents, BARTON and Co., Meadow-street.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, panels, venetians, glass sashes, wooden bungalows, roofs and bridges of any design manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank Bunder.

FIRE-BRICKS & CLAY.—Just landed ex s.s. ClanLamont, Fire Bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½" Rs. 8-8 per 100; side and end Arch and Scones, Rs. 9 per 100; Fire-clay in casks, Rs. 2 per cwt.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

FOR SALE, Lee & Son's celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT, 448 lbs. net in each

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

REUTER'S London telegrams quote Consols as before £101-15, and Rupee Paper 85¼ and 91½ for 4 and 4½ per cent. Bar Silver is quoted ½ higher, viz., 52 7/16. Seeds and wheat are unchanged, and the Skin sales are reported as going off slowly for sheep skins at a reduction of ½ to 1d. on all qualities except the best.

The Manchester market is again reported quiet but steady, and old quotations are repeated.

The London Cotton Market is called steady; quotations the same as on the 28th. In Liverpool 12,000 bales were sold, with Surats freely offered, the only alteration in spot quotations being that for Good Oomras, which is reduced from 5½ to 5 3/16. Arrivals are quoted :—

Dholleras, Fine F. G. C., May-June, Cape.....5 11-16d.
Oomras, Good Pair, F. F. C., Ship named, Canal, 5½d.
Broach, Fine, F. G. C., May-June, Canal.....6¼d.
Westerns, Fully Good Pair, G. F. C. .....4 7-8d.

In America August futures had opened at 12·60, but spots were unaltered at 12½.

Our Cotton Market here to-day has been very stagnant. There is very little demand on the part of shippers, and rates are not fairly tested. Sellers would, no doubt, be disposed to make concessions in price to secure large contracts, but buyers are few and difficult to find.

We have heard of a few transactions. Fine Dholleras at Rs. 203, and good Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 198. But purchasers are not readily found even at these rates.

EXCHANGE has been firmer to-day, no doubt owing to the advance in Bar Silver in England. After the second mail in May (say 13th) Credits have been done at 1s. 8¼d. for sterling, and 216½ for Francs. After the 1st June the same are quoted 1s. 8 15-32d. and 216.

Some demand drafts were placed for June at 1s. 8 3-16d., and a small amount of telegraphic at 1s. 8¼d., but the seller would not go on at these rates.

FREIGHTS have been very firm to-day. The Corrunna is now the only ready steamer on the berth for Liverpool *viâ* Canal, and she asks and has got 35s. The Bedlington and Petriana are now quite filled up. *Viâ* Cape there is a good demand for shipment, and rates keep steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very strong to-day and there has been a good deal of business done in 4 per cents. at 101 11-16 to ¾. 4½ per cents. are firm at 108½.

In BANK SHARES the only alteration we have to note is an advance of Rs. 2 in Nationals, which are now quoted at Rs. 96.

Colaba Lands have also advanced to Rs. 770.

PRESS SHARES are fairly steady.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES are unaltered at our quotations. The second issue of scrip of the Oriental Assurance Company is in considerable demand.

SPINNING SHARES.—The reaction against the late fall in these still continues strong. The market to-day has again been quite excited, and prices have pretty generally advanced another Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Manockjee Petits have been done at Rs. 1,240, Morarjee at Rs. 1,160, Mahalukshmi at Rs. 775, Hindustan at Rs. 975, Parel at Rs. 230, Oriental at Rs. 625, and Soonderdass at Rs. 900, and many others at similar advances.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	780
Bank of Bengal.....	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	20	12½	2 do.	96

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 41 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	960	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company.....	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	550	500	30 p. s	550
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	695
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	880
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	665
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	835
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	490
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	680
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Bana S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	975
Hydraulad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,075
Jamee Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Hualloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	930
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	875
Kastoo Manekunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Manockjee Petit's ..	750	1,000	1,000	100	1,200xd
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,500	2,000	500	Rs. 55	775
Morarjee Goculdas ..	2,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	815
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	870
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	625
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	35	2071
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,120
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	900
Southern India	500	50xRs. 30	Rs. 30	Rs. 10	90
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	815
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	840 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	61
Calabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,025
Dholiea Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,130
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
Hind Press Co. Rs. ..	400	250	250	Rs. 12	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	40	40	p. s.	335
New Indian Press	2,400	12	125	Rs. 15	2·24
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,000	25	1·75
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Swadeshi Press Co. ..	300	0	300	nil	50
Volkart's Press Co....	450	0	a	s.	650

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	210

*For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	90	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c.	145x 130d
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,475
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Mechanics' Building Co.	500	500	300	90	415
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	12
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,075
Do.	30,000	10	6	p.s. ..	24
Thracher & Company.	1,000	100	100	..	990
Thacker & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	585
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Wynaad-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	20,000	25	20	..	107
	42,000		5	..	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Empire, 1,375 tons, Captain T. Davis, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tantallon, 1,310 tons, Captain L. Hunter, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer North Durham 1,227 tons, Captain T. Williams, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Regent, 1,542 tons, Captain W. D. Duglas, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE ship County of Caithness, 1,635 tons, Captain A. Mills, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Bhownugger, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, 1,036 tons, Captain W. A. Sexton, will sail to-day for London, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain P. H. M. Touzel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE barque Carlisle, 1,120 tons, Captain J. W. Eden, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool (Dec. 22), with a cargo of 1,480 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer DeBay, 1,083 tons, Captain W. Bird, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Gopalpore (19th April), *viâ* Galle, with a cargo of sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Helios, 1,428 tons, Captain G. Tercig, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Broock, Mr. Breming, Mr. P. Rustomjee, and ten deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. Calder, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, *viâ* Kurrachee, with a general cargo and following passengers:—Mrs. S. S. Sassoon and three children, Mrs. S. S. Eskel, Mr. S. Abdoola Yoosub, one clerk, one warrant officer, wife and child, and 90 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 1,496 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers: —Mr. Inglis, Major and Mrs. Pullon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Prunty, Mr. G. T. Hall, Mr. W. C. Gwynne, Sergt. Newly, Conductors Norries, Duke, and Simly, Col. Barton, and 174 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,592 tons, Captain John Jameson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st April), with the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Dobbs, Master and Miss Dobbs, Mr. P. Fletcher, and Mr. S. Holden. She brought the following cargo :—2,291 packages piece-goods, 386 bales twist, 103 cases wine, 325 barrels beer, 9 cases sewing-machines, 106 cases whisky, 70 cases thread, 230 cases sarsaparilla, 50 cases tobacco, 48 cases provisions, 14 packages blackings, 20 cases umbrellas, 532 kegs iron nails, 250 barrels alum, 26 packages earthenware, 62 cases clocks, 127 barrels clay, 2,286 bundles iron hoops, 55 cases chemicals, 16 packages papers, 100 cases sulphuric acid, 25 cases acid, 39 drums turpentine, 13 packages ink, 11 packages corks, 461 cases wine and spirits, 30 cases porter, 34 packages twine, 50 cases brass, 16 barrels tallow, 73 packages colors and paints, 187 packages steel iron, 30 packages soap, 15 cases, soda, 35 packages shovels, and many packages merchandise. The India experienced moderate and fresh winds from the north-west, with fair weather, between Liverpool and Gibraltar; moderate winds from the northward and west-ward, with clear weather, in the Mediterranean; light air and calm in the Red Sea, light northerly winds, with low south-west swell and clear weather, between Aden and Bombay. She is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Assyria (s).....	Mason	Kurrachee, April 28.
	DeBay(s).....	Bird	Gopalpore, April 19.
	Carlisle	Eden	Liverpool, Dec. 22.
2	Chupra (s).....	Touzel	Calcutta, April 20.
	India (s)	Jameson	Liverpool, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Empire (s)	Davis ..	Antwerp.
	Helios (s).....	Tercig	China, &c.
	Euphrates(s).....	Calder	Persian Gulf.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagar.
	Regent (s)	Duglas	Havre.
	Durham (s)	Williams	Havre.
	C. of Caithness ..	Miller	Liverpool.
	Pantallon (s).....	Hunter	Rangoon.

The steamer China, Sexton, to London, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assyria, to Rangoon, &c.
Steamer Brindisi, to China, &c.
Steamer Clan Gordon, to Kurrachee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 31 Bisson F. G. Boat, from Suez.
April 12 Dragon H. M.'s ss, Huiton, from Red sea.
14 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
15 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.
15 Mecca, ss, Sicoman, from Zanzibar.
15 Amberwitch I. G. ss, Hawett, from Bombay.
17 Abosh, ss, ——, from Aboth.
17 Chiggoo H. G. Boat, ss, Basso, from Assab.
17 Goa, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
18 Aussinia, ss, Gavino, from Genova.
18 Egbert, ss, Faulkner, from Calcutta.
19 Jacob Christensen, ss, H. Jerck, from Bassein.
19 Frances, ss, Anderson, from Gravesend.
19 Septima, ss, Petersen, from Bassein.
19 Bucentaur, ss, Howsagoe, from Akyab.
19 Venetia, ss, Daniel, from Veaice.
19 Pallion, ss, Skinner, from Bassein.
19 Prinz Wilhelm, ss, Brorsen, from Odessa.
20 Eldorado, ss, Stevenson, from Calcutta.
20 Rome, ss, Cates, from Bombay.
20 Kangra, ss, Wood, from London.
20 Hesper, ss, Watson, from Bassein.
21 Colina, ss, Lily, from Rangoon.
21 Valencia, ss, Baste, from Manilla.
22 Hankow, ss, Symington, from Cardiff.
22 Hamsteels ss, Mackie, from Rangoon.
22 Garoune, F. T. ss, Gatier, from Toulon.
23 Annie, ss, New, from Rangoon.
24 Armenia, ss, Read, from Bombay.
25 Amberwitch I. G. ss, Hewett, from Perim.
25 Elpis, ss, Turner, from Cardiff.
25 Sultana, ss, Frost, from Bombay.
25 Craiglands, ss, Holman, from Moulmein.
25 Royal Crown, ss, Thomson, from Akyab.
25 Hilda, ss, Murrell, from Bombay.
25 Stelvio, ss, Irving, from Bassein.
26 Wm. Hartman, ss, Haismann, from Moulmein.
26 Horace, ss, Lundwall, from Akyab.
26 Norfolk, ss, Woolston, from Akyab.
26 Tyne H. M. T. ss, Stokes, from Singapore.
26 Amanda, ss, Klee, from Vizagapatam.
26 Endymion, ss, Satterley, from Bassein.
26 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, from Marseilles.
26 Dacca, ss, Burkitt, from London.
26 Da conyn, ss, Libery, from Australia.
26 John P. Best, ss, Herfurth, from Bombay.
26 Fawn H. M.'s ss, Aldrich, from Red Sea.

DEPARTURES.

18 Bisson F. G. Boat, to Aboth.
18 Egbert, ss, Faulkner, to London.
19 Mecca, ss, Sieeman, to Bombay.
19 Goa, ss, Hay, to London.
19 Abyssinia, ss, Gavino, to Singapore.
19 Jacob Christensen, ss, H. Jerck, to Malta F. O.
19 Thames, ss, Anderson, to Calcutta.
19 Septima, ss, Petersen, to Malta F. O.
19 Bucentaur, ss, Howsagoe, Malta F. O.
19 Venetia (s), Daniell, to Bombay.
19 Abosh, ss, Vigot, to Aboth.
20 Chioggio It. G. Boat, Basso, to Assab.
20 Pallion, ss, Skinner, to Malta V. Vladivostok.
20 Prinz Wilhelm, ss, Brorsen, to Vladivostok.
20 Eldorado, ss, Stevenson, to London.
20 Rome, ss, Cates, to London.
20 Hasper, ss, Watson, to Malta F. O.
21 Dragon H. M's. ss, Hulton, Suez.
21 Opercullum, ss, Thompson, to Hodeida.
21 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, to Zanzibar.
21 Amberwitch I. G. ss, Hewett, to Perim.
21 Kangra, ss, Wood, to Kurrachee.
21 Valencia, ss, Baste, to Liverpool.
22 Hankow, ss, Symington, to China.
23 Colina, ss, Lily, to Malta F. O.
23 Hamsteels, ss, Mackre, to Amsterdam.
23 Garoune, F. T., ss, Gatier, to Reumion.
23 Annie, ss, New, to Malta F. O.
23 Armenia, ss, Read, to Liverpool.
23 Sultana, ss, Frost, to Liverpool.
23 Gen. Crowdy, ss, Jones, to Bassein.
23 Royal Crown, ss, Thomson, to Malta F. O.
24 Wm. Hartman, ss, Haismann, to Malta F. O.
24 Horace, ss, Lundwall, to Malta F. O.
24 Norfolk, ss, Woolston, to Malta F. O.
24 Amanda, ss, Klee, to London.
24 Tyne, H. M. T. ss, Stokes, to Portsmouth.
25 Endymion, ss, Satterley, to Malta F. O.
25 Sandal, ss, Kennedy to Akyab.
25 Dacca, ss, Burkitt, to Calcutta.
25 Dalcomyn, ss, Libery, to London.
26 John P. Best, ss, Herfurth, to Hull.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Amberwitch I. G., Hewett, from Perim.
Elpis, ss, Turner, from Cardiff.
Fawn, H. M.'s ss, Aldrich, from Red sea.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon (s)—100 casks coal tar, Tyebjee Adomjee 21,000 fire bricks, A. Muncherjee ; 60 casks green copperas, 25 packages ammonia, and 50 cases sulphuric acid, Volkart Brothers.
Inchuiva (s)—125 boxes tinned plates and 4 casks hardware, Hassumally Lalimeya ; 12 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmall ; 6 bales packing papers, M. M. Mody and Co.
Clan Gordon (s)—100 cases yellow metal sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—30 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Speke Hall (s)—1 crate earthenware, Muncherjee Pallonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sunrise (s)—75 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam ; 5 bales mail papers, Jewabhoy Hiptoolabhoy ; 50 cases whiskey, Framjee Ardaseer Davar and Son.
Brandar (s)—1 cask glassware, A. Muncherjee Pallonjee.
Hughenden (s)—7 bottles quick silver, Chunilall Amrutlall.
Perim (s)—8 packages glassware and cutlery, N. F. Gugrat.
Alburea (s)—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Martin Scott (s)—10 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

H lios (s —35 cases liquour, Volkart Brothers; 60 cases beer, Boil Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chasca—175 bales cotton, Jugnath Chimonram.
Bean Umah—500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Mondass ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cape Camorin—91 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass.
Munkola—349 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Grampian (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Mathew Bedlington (s)—209 cwts myrabolams, Lladhur Furmchund, and 1 case glassware, A. Muncherjee and Co ; 85 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Cooverjee Liladhur ; 95 bales cotton, Bhanjee Gopaljee ; 325 bales cotton, Sumoodin Moola Tyebjee.
Petriana (s)—520 cwts sorns, Natha Easa ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Stalli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Hempshire (s)—40 bales wool, Runchhordass Moorarjee ; 90 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 258 bales wool, C. J. Khambatta and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Motichund Sunkookund ; 100 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhowandass ; 100 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co ; 35 bales cotton, Gopalidass Narronjee ; 200 bales wool and 350 bales cotton, Nersee Khatlow ; 100 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimmun ; 65 bales cotton, Suchoobhoy Khakey ; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 16 bales wool, Peerjee Khan Mahamed.
Carmona (s)—700 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Darlington (s)—10 cwts fishmaws, L. Mahamed ; 270 cwts oilbanum, Maunck Luckmuney ; 200 cwts sandlewood, Tejpall Mathooradass ; 300 cwts poppyseed, Vulubdass Runchhordass ; 25 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 8 bales hides, Datardina Mowjee.
Manrice et Reunion (s)—4,000 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co ; 5,200 cwts wheat, Govindjee Mudhowjee ; 612 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co ; 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 738 cwts linseed, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR HULL.

Gulf of Suez (s)—6,000 cwts wheat and 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Regent (s)—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Empire (s)—7,300 cwts linseed and 32 bales cotton waste John Marshall ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.
Sunrise (s)—20,000 cwts wheat 799 cwts rapeseed and 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Bridgewater (s)—900 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Amy Dora (s)—6,169 cwts groundnuts, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sapphire (s)—17 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 3,200 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sapphire (s)—150 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia (s)—100 bags cocoanuts, Syeds Fookroodin ; 20 bundles silk, David Sassoon and Co. ; 90 cwts coffee and 4 cwts cardamoms, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia (s)—240 cwts caffee, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara (s)—200 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—94 bales cotton, Sriram Sewdutroy ; 200 bales cotton, Guneshdass Hurdewdass ; 102 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcurun ; 78 bales cotton, Jairadhoy Peebhoy : 368 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 100 bales cotton, Hurmookrai Govindram ; 51 bales cotton, Nemchund Vussonjee ; 66 bales cotton, Jairaj Kurdhamath ; 148 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmokroy ; 50 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee and Co. ; 56 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Chutoo ; 194 bales cotton, Dowlatram Dwarkadass ; 47 bales cotton, Govindass Luckmdass.
Brendise (s)—50 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narandass ; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co. ; 65 bales twist and 18½ cwts cambay stones, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Brindise (s)—255 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narondass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Haughton, Lieut., the King's Own, on leave, from Baroda.
Mauser, Surg., on duty, from Khaira.

MAY 1.

Young, Capt., Poona Horse, on duty, from England.
Searle, Lieut., York., on duty, from England.
Elton, Lieut, on duty, from England.
Hogge, Lieut., Border, on duty, from England.
Strickland, Col., 13th Madras N. I., on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Mienter, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Poona.
Piers, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from England.
Murray, Major, R. A., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Wahab, Major, Lancashire, to join, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C
Bombay, May 2.

It is notified for information that the distribution of the prizes won at the recent meeting of the Rifle Association will take place at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, 4th May, at 9-30 p.m. (Madras-time) All members of the Corps and their friends are invited to be present. White uniform with side arms, *i. e.*, belts and bayonets to be worn.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 29.)

Mr. J. C. McGregor, Receiver of the High Court, has obtained furlough, without pay, for nine months, with effect from the 6th instant.

The Hon. the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H. E. the Govr.-Genl. of India in Council, appointed Mr. A. B. Miller, Barrister-at-Law, to perform the duties of the Receiver of the High Court, in addition to his own duties as Official Assignee of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. C. McGregor, or until further order.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 7th March last :—
Mr. W. W. McNair, Asst. Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade.
Mr. C. T. Templeton, Asst. Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Asst. Surveyor, 1st Grade.
Mr. G. A. Knight, Asst. Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Asst. Surveyor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. O. D. Smart, Superny., is appointed an Asst. Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 7th March.
Mr T. F. Freeman, Asst. Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted, an extension of leave on medical certificate for nine months without pay, with effect from 1st May.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Asst. Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 17th April.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, a Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for twenty-one months, from 11th April.

Mr. J. Burke, a Supdt. of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for nineteen months, from 11th April.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Major Percy W. Smith, Offg. 2nd.-in-Comd., Merwara, Bn., is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from the 15th April.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

Biddanda Mandanna, Subedar of Yelusavirashime Taluk, is granted two months' leave on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Kuttati Chengappa, Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magte. of the Mercara Halerinad, is appointed to act as Subedar of Yelusavirashime Taluk, from date of his taking charge of the office, vice Biddanda Mandanna, on leave.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Surg. P. H. Benson, M. B., Residency Surg., is granted privilege leave for ten days, from 23rd April.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Head-quarters Simla, April 22.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut. C. de C. Etheridge to be Instr. of Musk., vice Lieut. J. W. Stevenson, deceased, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. Dated 6th April.

Convalescent Depots : Darjeeling.—Capt. R. B. Burnaby, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. T. F. H. DeBurgh, who has proceeded to England with the 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt.

At the examinations held on the 1st Feb. and following days, the undermentioned officers passed the examinations noted opposite their names :—

Qualified for the rank of Major.—W. H. Moberly, S. Lancashire Regt ; Capts. M. M. Slade, (2) 10th Hussars ; H. A. Cherry, Northld. Fusirs ; D. Dickinson, Norfolk Regt ; T. Baker, Suffolk Regt ; C. A. Morris, West York Regt ; T. A. Freeman, East Surrey Regt ; E. H. C. Braddon, The Border Regt. R. J. Heber-Percy, Rifle Brigade.

Qualified for the rank of Captain.—Capt. H. O. Selby, (1) (3) (4) R. E ; Lieuts. D. MacDougall, (3) ; Fitz R.J. W. Farquhar, (1) (3) 13th Hussars ; F. C. Carter, (4) W. E. Hill, North Fusirs ; P. Schletter, L. C. Dunnas, (1) Liverpool Regt ; [illegible] Scottish Rifles ; [illegible] Shaw, Macdonald, (1) Border Regt ; G. E. Lloyd, (1) (2) S. Yorshire Regt ; H. S. Smith, Manchester Regt.

Lieut. F. E. Cuthbertson, (1) F. E. Allsopp, (1) J. M. Grierson, (1) (4) and F. C. E. Childers, (1) Royal Arty. ; Major A. H. Turner, (1) (2) (4) Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, and Lieuts. W. W. Taylor, S. C. G. W. Dundas, (1) Gordon Highrs., probationer for S. C ; G. H. Loch, (3) Wiltshire Regt. probur. for Staff Corps ; H. W. N. S. Smith, (1) York and Lancaster Regt ; R. P. Colomb, Riding Regt ; W. A. W. Strickland, (1) (2) (4) Dorsetshire Regt.

(1) "Distinguished" in Military Law.
(2) " Field Fortification.
(3) " Military Topography.
(4) " Tactics.

Voty. Surg." W. R. Hagger, doing duty with the R. A. at Peshawar, is directed to proceed to England by the first troopship, on transfer to the home estab.

Mohomed Aureff is appointed Moonshee to the 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.

The leave of absence granted to Major G. R. Grylls, 1st N. I., in G. O. C. C. dated 18th March is extended for one month.

The leave of absence to England on private affairs, for six month, granted to Lieut. R. H. W. Dunn, 1st Bn. Rl. Welsh Fusiliers, in G. O. C. C. dated 5th December 1881, is extended to the 17th Oct.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

13th Hussars.—Lieut. G. M. V. Hunt, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt. C. P. Egerton, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Army Pay Dept.—Hony. Capt. W. B. Wade, (Paymaster 2nd Bn Northumberland Fusiliers,) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve month from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Simla, April 24.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 15th Dec. 1881, publishing the trial by General Court Martial of Jemadar Zairoolla, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, the Commander-in-Chief directs the annulment of the conviction on the first instance of the charge. The sentence, being dependent on the conviction of the offence set out in the second instance, and the preamble of the charge, is maintained.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th N. I.—Lieut. H. R. Brander, 2nd Bn. Leinster Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 12th April 1882.

14th N. I.—Lieut. Col. R. A. Wauchope, 2nd in Command (Offg. Comdt. 17th N. I.,) to officiate as Comdt., vice Col. L. H. Williams, on furlough.

Major J. M. Trotter, 24th N. I., is appointed temporarily to the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr. Genl's Dept, and will proceed to Simla and take up his duties.

Major R. Hennell, 5th Bom. N. I., was employed in the Intelligence Branch Qrmr. Genl's Dept. as Simla, as an unpaid attache, from 14th Aug. to 1st Oct. 1881.

The following postings of Assts. Adjt. Genl. are ordered :—Lieut

TELEGRAMS.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The Burmese Ambassador, with three attendants and a British officer, had an interview with the Foreign Secretary at his residence this morning.

The Embassy pays a formal visit to the Viceroy to-morrow. Its powers are much greater than have been represented by some newspapers. The Mandalay Government is genuinely desirous of being on friendly terms with the British Government. The Envoys, in fact, may be regarded as plenipotentiaries.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CLOSURE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The House of Commons, by 220 votes against 164, have negatived an amendment that a Minister, and not the Speaker, should initiate the enforcement of the closure.

THE NEW BISHOP OF RANGOON.

The Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday consecrated Dr. Strachan, the newly appointed Bishop of Rangoon.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s troopship Crocodile has passed the Canal, homeward bound.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE ARABI BEY.

CAIRO, MAY 1.

The finding of the court-martial on the Circassian officers charges Ismail Pasha with being the instigator of the late plot to assassinate Arabi Bey, and recommends the stoppage of his Civil List.

DISMISSAL OF SAID PACHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 2.

Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed. His successor has not yet been appointed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara arrived here from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 30th ulto.

GALLE, MAY 2, 6-45 A.M.

Mail-steamer Khiva, from China, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, MAY 2, 10 A.M.

H. M.'s Ruby sailed for Rangoon yesterday evening.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easy. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India	1s. 8⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¾
4½ per cent. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	117¼ ex coupon.
Bar Silver	52 7/16
Oriental Bank Shares	£17
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£17
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£19
Arrivals—Woodhorn and St. Columba.	
Departure—Tuscany.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, MAY 1.

At 10 p.m.	.. ..	81·9

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

,, 6 a.m.	.. ..	77·4
,, 10 a.m.	.. ..	87·5
,, 2 p.m.	.. ..	88·9
,, 4 p.m.	.. ..	88·6

MR. J. JARDINE, Clerk of the Crown, who is in temporary charge of the office of Advocate-General, proceeds home on leave by an early steamer. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Registrar, High Court, will probably be appointed to act for him.

AN inquest was held last Sunday to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of a native lunatic while confined in the Mazagon dockyard police chowkey. The evidence elicited would seem to show that some difficulty was experienced by the police in their attempt to procure the unfortunate man's admission into a lunatic asylum, though Dr. Sydney Smith certified that his mental condition was unsound. The jury found that death resulted from heart-disease, and made a presentment to the effect that it is essential that lunatics, while confined in police chowkeys, should be under the daily observation of the Police Surgeon, or other medical officer, until they are admitted into a lunatic asylum.

THE Concert advertised for to-morrow afternoon in the Town Hall has been postponed till further notice.

IT has been arranged that the Dacca Races shall take place on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the 9th, 11th, and 13th January, 1883.

WE give in another column a report of the opening of a Volunteer club at Kurrachee. Bombay Volunteers will be glad to hear that Captain Proudfoot is moving in the direction of establishing a similar club in Bombay.

IT is reported from Baghdad that symptoms of plague have appeared near Saonj Bolak in Persia, and that Turkish troops have been despatched to the Persian frontier for employment as a preventive cordon.

THE Government of India have recently sanctioned the acceptance, by the Government of Bombay, of a tender from the Cawnpur Woollen Mills Company for the supply of country-made blankets for the use of the troops in that Presidency. The contract entered into with this company extends for a period of four years commencing from 1st October, 1882, at the rate of Rs. 3-8 for each blanket, the regulation size of the blankets being 7 by 5, and 5 lbs. in weight.

WE called attention some time ago to a Resolution of the Government of Bombay giving expression to the desire of the local authorities to establish a State factory for the manufacture of leather in this Presidency, in the face of the Government of India's recently declared policy of encouraging private local enterprise, and in the face of previous refusals of the Supreme Government to sanction the formation of such a factory. We now hear that the Government of India have directed the local Government to accept Mr. F. Rowland's tender for the supply of pit-tanned leather to the Bombay Ordnance Department for a term of five years.

THE *Pioneer* hears from Lucknow that a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to assemble at that station to record evidence regarding certain matters connected with the Lucknow monsoon meeting of August last, as affecting the character of an officer in the Army Medical Department.

THE Bengal reliefs are expected to be published in a few days The movements of British troops will not be very extensive, but the abolition of certain cadres will affect the distribution of the Native Army.

BY the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Clark, of the 17th Lancers, stationed at Mhow, Major T. A. Cooke and Captain the Hon'ble Pleydell Bouverie will obtain promotion. Major Cooke has not yet completed 20 years' service, having entered in May, 1862, joining from the 7th Foot in 1866 as Lieutenant. Captain Pleydell Bouverie joined the Lancers in February, 1867, obtaining his troop ten years later. Both officers were present at the battle of Ulundi.

AN annual prize is to be awarded to the best shot of the British non-commissioned officers attached to the Sappers and Miners in each of the three Presidencies. The prize includes besides Rs. 25 in money, a badge of cross-muskets and crown worked in gold, to be worn on the left arm above the cuff.

THE Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the summer uniform of British troops in India shall be of khakee colour, instead of white; the material and pattern remaining as heretofore. Officers commanding British corps are to make arrangements for having the white clothing now in use dyed khakee. As a mess dress, white will still continue to be worn by officers.

THE Lahore paper understands that Lieut. R. Broome, 4th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to take charge of the two Kabul Sirdars, Mustauffi Habibulla Khan and Wazir Muhammad Shah, at Murree.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. F. PRESTON, A.M.D., who was in medical charge of the 66th Regiment at Maiwand, has been considered by the Secretary of State for War to have merited special advancement in consideration of his services during the late Afghan campaign, and has been rewarded with promotion to the next higher rate of pay in his rank with seniority next to the junior officer on such higher rate of pay. Surgeon-Major Preston was severely wounded while attending to a man in the front line of fire, and was mentioned at the time in despatches.

THE greatest surprise that anyone out of the Bombay Presidency will have experienced, in connection with the reductions of the cadres, will be, the *Pioneer* thinks, to have missed the name of Jacob's Rifles from the list of regiments ordered to be broken up. "Curiously enough nothing seems to have been said upon this subject in Bombay itself, though the officers of the 6th Native Infantry may well wonder why their regiment has been chosen as one unworthy to be preserved. That Jacob's Rifles have been spared is no doubt owing to the fact that no proper inquiry was ever made into the behaviour of the troops at Maiwand, and that consequently the Bombay authorities look upon the regiment as having behaved with exceptional gallantry on that disastrous occasion." The *Pioneer* writes as if it had been proved to demonstration that its own charge of bad behaviour at Maiwand, which it brought against Jacob's Rifles at the time, was well founded. But such is far from being the case. Considering that they had a very large proportion of raw recruits in their ranks, we hold that Jacob's Rifles behaved as well probably as even a Bengal regiment could have been expected to do under the circumstances.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"In reference to the reports of recent executions as atrocities, I hear that the Envoy himself has telegraphed to Mandalay for confirmation or contradiction of them. The murder of the Mengyee is decidedly discredited, and considered to be a malicious rumour, intended to blast the prospects of the Envoy, to nullify the labours of the Embassy, and to deter the Government of India from entering into any treaty with the Burmese Government."

IT seems probable, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks, that after all Simla may not have its Kursaal, as His Honour Sir Charles Aitchison is said to be very much opposed to the erection of such a building.

THE *Madras Times* is not satisfied with the working of the local Municipality. The paper suggests that it is "worthy of the consideration of rate-payers whether a Sheriff's meeting might not be called, and a petition sent in to Government claiming for the ratepayers the election of all the Commissioners, and for the Commissioners the right to choose their President. We mention these matters because they have been discussed, not because we would pronounce them desirable in themselves. Perhaps our own opinion is that they are desirable because things must come to a worse pass than they are at present before they mend. The worst outcome of the measures we suggest could only be a body of nothing but native Commissioners; and this would soon lead to our town being again openly ruled by a Sub-Collector, which would be better than that the present farce should continue. Better a vigorous and efficient tyranny than an expensive, shilly-shallying constitution."

"A PUNJAB CIVILIAN" writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* respecting the transfer of Bengal Civilians to Bombay as follows:—"You mentioned in a recent issue that Messrs. Drew, Cappel, and Johnstone were to be sent to Bombay, in spite of their being covenanted as Bengal Civilians. It might be equally interesting to your readers to know that Mr. D. C. Johnstone intends to send in his papers and resign the service on receiving his orders to join the Bombay Commission. I presume it will then be necessary to select still another junior Civilian for transfer to Bombay."

A CAVALRY accident extraordinary is reported from Saumur. A soldier was thrown at a leap. His horse charged madly a whole squadron, and with such effect that sixteen men out of twenty-five were pitched out of their saddles. Four were seriously hurt. One remained insensible for five hours, and another was so badly wounded in the head as to be now almost a maniac. Such a case of one loose horse playing at ninepins with such a body of mounted men must be unparalled in the annals of drill.

"A GRUMBLER" writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—It is eighteen months since I earned the Afghan medal, with clasp, and I have not yet received them. I am to be discharged very shortly from the regiment, having completed twenty-one years' service, and I should like to have an opportunity of wearing my decorations whilst I have still the honour to wear my uniform. As this seems to be unlikely, might I suggest that if H. R. H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief would issue an order "that those of us who are entitled to it might wear their ribbons in undress pending the receipt of the medals, he would confer a great boon upon us, who have nothing to show that we have earned military distinction? The ribbon would be paid for out of the canteen fund, or by the men themselves.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES FRANCIS LE HARDY whose death occurred at Porchester-terrace on the 5th April, was a distinguished officer in the service of the East India Company. He landed in Madras in 1821, and joined the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry in 1822; and on the division of battalions in 1824 was posted to the 14th, and was in the same year present with his regiment at the siege of Kittore, in the Doab. In 1826 he joined the 2nd battalion of Pioneers, and shortly after became Adjutant. In 1834 he was appointed to the Commissariat, and in the same year accompanied the Bellary column to Coorg, and at the close of the war was nominated its first superintendent. On the breaking out of the insurrection in Canara in 1837—which created such a panic at Mangalore—he marched with a few hundred Coorg volunteers to that district; and after shooting a number of rebels who were caught burning villages and destroying the cattle of the loyal inhabitants, he in a few days restored peace to the province. The Government awarded him a gratuity of 5,000 rupees.

A GOOD deal has been said about the Russian persecution of the Jews, and it is scarcely fair, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, that their persecution by the German Government should be quite overlooked. "Here is a curious story which comes to us from a German correspondent which deserves to be told as showing how far 'Judenhetze' prevails among the cultured Germans. Professor Victor Mayer is a well-known and popular chemist at the University of Zurich, where, according to our correspondent, he is much esteemed and highly popular. Some time ago the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Halle invited him to accept the professorship of chemistry at their University. The offer was accepted. But now the German Government steps in and declares that Herr Meyer, who is of Jewish descent, must allow himself to be baptised in the Christian faith, or he cannot be admitted a professor. Surely bigotry could go no further."

WE (*Athenæum*) regret to hear of the illness of Mr. Edwin Waugh, the Lancashire poet. He has been under medical treatment for several weeks, and is quite unable to attend to the correspondence which reaches him. Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, of Manchester, has just presented to the Corporation of that city a portrait of Mr Waugh painted by Mr. Percy. In a letter to the Corporation asking acceptance of the picture, Mr. Wilkinson says: "It is fitting that the Municipality of Manchester should possess a portrait of this man of genius, whose name will descend to posterity, honoured not here only, but wherever Lancashire people make their homes.

THE Home Study Society, which was started in India, is now in its second term, and although there has not been anything like a rush on the part of Anglo-Indians to join it, those who have joined are so decidedly in earnest, the *St. James's Gazette* says, that there is a fair prospect of the society taking root and becoming a success. Many most enthusiastic letters have been received from both men and women entirely unknown to the secretary from widely different districts, from which it would seem that the society supplies a want which had begun to make itself felt.

AN accident which might have been very serious occurred to the Duke of Sutherland on the 7th inst. while boating on the lake in front of Trentham Hall. The Duke, who chose a boat with a sail, had not been on the water long before a sudden gust of wind capsized the small craft, throwing him into the water. Being an excellent swimmer the Duke kept himself up till he was rescued by a servant, who, seeing his perilous situation from the shore, immediately put off to his assistance. The accident, which was witnessed by Lord Stafford from the shore and the occupants of other boats who were too far off to render any aid created much alarm.

[illegible] has, a *Standard* telegram [illegible] Vienna by the report of a [illegible]ch took place on Easter [illegible] near Peyerbach, on the [illegible] favourite mountain with [illegible] Three young men and one [illegible]high peak, and one of the party ascended higher than the rest in order to find the right path. He called from above that the ascent was very difficult, and that no path was visible. On his return he was astonished to find that his companions had disappeared, nor has anything been heard or seen of them since. It is supposed that a fatal fall has buried all three, the young lady and the two young men, in the snows. The survivor, with the help of a guide, was searching the whole night for his missing companions. The electric light was also employed, but to no purpose. The Vienna Tourist Club has sent all its guides to continue the search in the ravines and the dangerous gaps near which the unfortunate young people disappeared.

THE reasons for Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt's selecting a church of the Establishment in England as the most convenient place to be married in, the *World* thinks, are not far to seek. A Jewess by race, she was brought up as a Catholic, and is, if anything, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Now if it were necessary (which was their own affair, and nothing to anybody but themselves) to be married before a certain date, Mdlle. Bernhardt, as a Catholic, would have had to obtain one dispensation to be married in Holy Week, and another to contract a mixed marriage with a schismatic, as M. Damala, if he be a member of the Greek Church, must of course be considered by Roman Catholics. Probably also M. Damala might need similar dispensations, or at all events the first of them which regards Holy Week; so that these preliminaries would have had to be settled before they could have been married in any church of either communion, Roman or Greek, on the Continent. Then the next difficulty in Spain or France would have been the legal one, which in France means domicile of the foreigner for six months. Even in Switzerland there would have been some preliminary difficulties to occupy time. So the only chance was England. But even then, if they were to be married in a Catholic church, the same dispensations would have been necessary, and not very easily obtainable. Hence the reason for choosing a Protestant church within easy reach of the bridegroom's residence when in England.

IF a map of London were published, says the *Daily News*, in which the day-beats of the constables were marked, it would produce a panic. London would not be now few and far between its protectors are. Householders complain that they can never find a policeman when he is wanted; but there are thousands of streets in which a policeman can only make his appearance once a day. The Metropolitan Police are overmatched. The roughs are too many for them. The force needs to be immensely increased; and till this is done the epidemic of street outrage will probably go on spreading.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS, who was for fifty years publisher of the *Athenæum*, has died in his seventy-first year. At an early period of his life his attention was drawn to the heavy fiscal restrictions on the newspaper press, and he took an active part in trying to remove them. Mr. Grant, in his "History of the Newspaper Press," records his opinion that, while Mr. Milner Gibson fought the battle in Parliament, Mr. Francis did more than any one man out of doors towards bringing about the repeal, successively, of the advertisement duty, the stamp duty, and lastly, the paper duty. During the long agitation on this question Mr. Francis was constantly engaged in deputations to the leading Ministers of the day, and was really the founder of the association for the repeal of the paper duty, on behalf of which he visited Edinburgh and Dublin, along with Mr. Vizetelly and the late Mr. John Cassell.

THE more people reflect on Professor Barff's discovery that by heating boracic acid with glycerine a compound was obtained which keeps food perfectly sound and sweet for months, the greater, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, will be their conception of the revolutionary character of boroglycerine. To begin with, the vast refrigerating vaults which have been constructed at Victoria Docks, in which 4,300 "muttons" can be stored at one time, will be rendered useless, and the demand for refrigerators will suddenly cease. That, however, is one of the most trifling of the consequences of Professor Barff's discovery. A sultry day will no longer be able to spoil "the harvest of the sea," and London and all the inland towns will for the first time be able to enjoy a constant supply of cheap fresh fish. The revolution will fall heaviest on farmers. Mutton is a penny a pound in New South Wales, and beef three halfpence a pound in Texas. If Devonshire cream can be delivered in Zanzibar as fresh as when it left the English dairy, the one great element which has hitherto favoured the British agriculturist in his struggle against foreign competition will disappear. Rents will fall once more, and the reluctance of the Irish tenant to purchase his holding will be greater than ever. Professor Barff may yet figure in history as the revolutionist who administered the *coup de grâce* to the ancient lauded system of Great Britain.

MR. PETER SPENCE, of the Manchester Alum Works, has invented a process for purifying water in reservoirs. An experiment on a large scale was lately made at the Water Works of the Bolton Corporation, and proved thoroughly satisfactory. The Bolton water is said to contain a proportion of micaceous clay in such a state of suspension that neither filtration nor long settlement in reservoirs will remove its dirty opaque tint. The trial of Mr. Spence's process was made in one reservoir, while the other reservoir was allowed to remain untouched. The result of the trial is reported to be that, whereas the latter contained a mass of water which, upon being looked at through the two-feet tube, over white paper, would be pronounced unfit for drinking purposes, the other reservoir contained some sixty million gallons which were transparent and colourless. This result was achieved without in the least degree hardening the water or introducing any new constituent into it, or without in any way affecting the fish in the reservoir; and the cost of treatment so far is stated not to exceed one half-penny per head per annum of the population. Mr. Spence claims the additional merits for his process that it can be controlled with the greatest ease and certainty by a test which any labourer can be readily taught; that the unskilled labour of one man for a few minutes per day is all the work it requires; and that the total cost of treatment per million gallons is insignificant in comparison with the gain resulting from transforming dirty into clear colourless water.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THE Board of Trade returns for last month continue to show progress as a whole, although in the list of commodities imported and exported there are some notable exceptions. The total declared value of the exports was £20,983,275 against £19,131,038 in March, 1881, and £18,852,050 in March, 1880. The increase is mainly in metals, but various classes of textiles, woollen goods for instance, also have improved. Cotton goods and yarns, on the other hand, have diminished. The total shipments of cotton yarn were 19,742,300 lbs. against 21,594,200 lbs. in March, 1881, the proportion to Bombay being 849,000 lbs. against 970,400 lbs. The export of piece-goods was 365,526,400 yards against 419,146,300 yards in March, 1881, the proportion to Bombay being 36,796,400 yards against 42,456,300 yards. The falling-off in the latter item to Bengal is very nearly 50 per cent., the exact figures being 70,989,800 yards last month against 103,154,800 yards. The imports show a considerable increase in the quantities of cotton from British India, the total last month being 492,268 cwts. against 193,275 cwts. in March, 1881. The receipts of wheat from India, to which I have so often called attention, go on expanding; the total last month amounted to 1,242,757 cwts. against 661,436 cwts. in March, 1881, and only 131,644 cwts. in March, 1880. The total for the three months has been 3,553,425 cwts. this year against 1,684,931 cwts. in the first quarter of last year, and 569,465 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1880. The total value of the imports was £38,008,673 last month against £36,842,336 in March, 1881, and £37,638,944 in March, 1880.

Although this has been to a large extent a holiday week, and in some quarters, as Lancashire for instance, business has been entirely suspended by several manufacturers for the sake of reducing stocks to a level more nearly approaching actual consumption, the feeling among trade circles is, on the whole, good and hopeful. It is only in the cotton industry that serious complaints are heard as to the absence of profits; in the others the fact of lucrative trade is shown not only by the readiness with which orders are taken, but also by the willingness to consider hopefully the claims of the operatives to an advance of wages. In some cases these claims have been conceded with little demur; in others they have been granted by arbitrators; in yet others the masters have held out for weeks and faced a strike, but have ultimately given in. All the iron and coal works are in this position. They have orders on hand and can get many more on the same terms, but they fear that if they raised their terms, which they would have to do if they paid higher wages, they would lose a continuance of these orders. Placed, however, between the alternative of not getting any work done at all, and doing plenty at the barest possible profit by giving more to their men, they have chosen the latter. Accordingly the industrial world is in good spirits, and anticipates a prosperous summer. I think this result is probable enough. Yet there are three doubtful spots on the horizon which I feel bound to notice, all of which are likely to operate disadvantageously, although it is difficult to assign the exact relative importance of each. The first is the expiry of the provisional French treaty arrangement on the 15th of next month, which is to be followed, as we understand, by the "most favoured nation" treatment being accorded to us. But France has not yet succeeded in concluding those treaties with neighbouring States which were to form the basis of this arrangement, and there is scarcely a possibility of the most important of the treaties, with Holland, Belgium, and Spain, for instance, being settled before the 15th May. Either, then, the provisional arrangement must be extended for two months more, or fresh negotiations must be set on foot for an entirely new treaty with England, or, lastly, English goods must be left to come under the almost prohibitive general tariff. The last course would mean the almost total exclusion of English goods from France, and probably it is not to be feared; but either of the two other results would be unsatisfactory as prolonging the period of suspense, and would certainly do no good to trade. The next black spot in prospect is the fear of a reaction in American industry, and of a consequent falling-off in the export of goods from this side. The American demand for iron and steel has been the mainstay of our iron, and therefore also of our coal, industry; and if the orders for rails were to cease, there would be comparative depression here where now is seen only exuberant prosperity. And the cessation or serious diminution of orders is likely enough, for the Americans have over-speculated in new railway undertakings, and will have to abandon some of them for a time. Moreover, the last harvests in the States were among the worst ever known, particularly for cotton and wheat; and speculation in the latter article kept it back from export so long that the exchange was turned seriously against New York, and large shipments of gold were made to this side. Thence came tight money-markets on the other side, which yet further impeded business and cut down profits, besides nipping in the bud some promising new enterprises. It is also an unpleasant feature that failures are largely on the increase all over the States, and not entirely among the cotton planters, who, however, have specially suffered, first from last season's short crop, and next from the floods.

THE INDIAN BANKS.

The third subject of anxiety which I have to mention is one that must be discussed, although I would rather let it alone. I refer to the Indian banks. In my last I mentioned three: the Oriental, the Chartered of India, Australia, and China, and the Delhi, all declaring dividends. But since then the Chartered Mercantile report is out in anticipation of the meeting to be held on Tuesday next, the 18th inst., and it is extremely unfavourable; so much so, indeed, that contrary to the usual practice, it was not sent to the newspapers, but only to the shareholders. One journal alone, the *Daily Telegraph*, was able to publish an abstract of the document when it appeared, and the others have commented upon it since. No dividend is declared, and the profits have been much more than eaten up by the expenses; these are the salient points in this deplorable resumé of the bank's six months' trading. The gross profits of the six months amounted to £21,266, and the expenses at the head office, twelve branches, and three sub-agencies were £42,218. To balance the account £25,222 is transferred from the reserve fund. These unfortunate results are explained by the disturbed and uncertain condition of the Eastern exchanges in the early part of the half-year, and the excessive competition for exchange business in the East, which has so reduced the margin of profit that the rise in the value of money in London converted what would otherwise have been remunerative business into loss." A general shifting of places in the *personnel* of the officials seems also to have commenced. Mr. G. G. Nicol, who has so long been Chairman of the board, retires, and Mr. D.T. Robertson, who has been chief manager for 21 years, is about to resign, the directors, however, recommending him to a seat at the Board. Mr. W. Jackson succeeds Mr. Robertson as manager. To the above I have only to add that the National Bank of India also declares no dividend, and you will easily understand the sensation created in Indian business circles. Mercantile Bank shares fell £2, that is, from 18 to 16 on Saturday last, when the news got out, and they have since dropped to 14. The explanations at the meeting next week are anxiously awaited. I have no idea what the Board will do, but it strikes me that there should be a complete change of management and system. The Oriental worked on steadily, although it had to go one half-year without a dividend; but it has not yet recovered its old position, as, indeed, the rumours about a fusion with the two others, referred to in my last, clearly enough shows. On the other hand, it must in fairness be said that while the past has been so unsuccessful, there is some reason for anticipating better results in the year now current. The report of the National Bank of India is very explicit on this point. The directors "deeply regret" that the result of last year's operations is a debit balance of £24,788-13-8, which has been provided for by transfer from the reserve fund. The loss is partly ascribed, as in the case of the Chartered Mercantile, to the keen competition in exchange and the steadily advancing rate of discount throughout the latter half of the year, but special stress is also laid on the "constant and heavy depreciation in the value of Indian Government securities, of which the bank had an exceptionally large holding. This was seriously and unexpectedly augmented by the default of buyers in India (to whom a large amount of securities had been sold at high prices) to fulfil their contracts. A considerable amount of these securities has since been realised at and within 1-16 per cent. of the value placed upon them in the balance sheet." Passing from this to the future, however, the tone of the report completely changes. It refers to a marked improvement in exchange business during the past few months. "Efforts are being made by the combined action of the Indian banks to place business on a sounder and more satisfactory footing. Encouraging results are already apparent, and as the bank has been doing a large and profitable business since the commencement of the present year, the directors confidently believe that their next report will be in every respect a satisfactory one." The balance sheet shows that the reserve fund is now reduced to £5,000. The amount due on deposits is £2,615,470-1-7, the "loans on Government securities" are £1,120,000, and bills payable £1,303,269-4. In the other side of the account are, cash and bullion £484,012-8, Government securities £1,968,936-16-7, bills of exchange £2,207,359-14-2. There is some reason, therefore, to think that the worst is past with this bank, and probably also with the others.

The Council made another mess of their drawings on Wednesday. The usual amount, Rs. 40,00,000, was offered, but only Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted at the minimum of 1s. 8 3-16d., of which Rs. 4,00,000 were on Bombay. The minimum was the same as last week, but in the interim silver had gone back in price a little, and moreover the banks had previously remitted so large a portion of their resources as that they had not much left. The bad success attending the Council's efforts since this financial year opened may be seen by the simple fact that since the 1st instant Rs. 80,00,000 have been offered, but the total sold, publicly and privately, has been only Rs. 34,00,000, realising £293,000. The Council is therefore a good deal behind in its sales, and it appears, in fact, to have got more than it wanted towards the close of the last financial year only at the cost of the first month of the present financial year. It is the old story: factitious efforts to force a market beyond its natural capacity never in the long run succeed, or the success is only deceptive and short lived. Everything was, as it were, strained beyond bearing in order to get the full amount of last year's bills sold and a little more, the consequence being that there is proportionately less need for remittances now, and also less ability to make them.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company has just declared a dividend of 17s. 6d. per share for the six months ending 31st December last, making with the interim distribution previously paid 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 10s. per share, besides setting apart £8,000 for the reserve fund. This undertaking is now becoming a very good property, and the shareholders are reaping the reward of long patience and faith in the enterprise.

There is a "boom" in Indian gold-mine shares this week, but I don't know that it will last. The real excitement will only come when several weeks of crushing quartz have showed continuous profits. The upward movement has begun with the shares of the South-east Wynaad Company, the manager of which has come here on a visit and given a very favourable report. Two samples of quartz taken at random have been assessed, and found to yield, one 2 ounces of gold to the ton, the other 1 ounce. Of course all the other companies in the district hope to show equally favourable results.

The International Monetary Conference, which was to have met in Paris this week, is now indefinitely postponed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1ST APRIL 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·806
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	90·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	79·7
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	225

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE LATE SIR ERSKINE PERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your leader in yesterday's *Gazette* giving an account of the life of the late Sir Erskine Perry, and suggesting the advisability of taking means to perpetuate his memory, I beg to say that I quite concur with your suggestion, and think that the natives of India, especially of Bombay, ought to do something to perpetuate his memory; for Sir Erskine not only did for them a great deal while he was in this country, but also watched India's interests with the same zeal, uprightness, and independence which marked his career. We natives of India, by perpetuating his memory, now should show that we are not apt to forget the benevolent deeds of men who have done some tangible work for us. If any official deserved any sort of monument, it is Sir Erskine Perry; any I hope officials will copy his laudable example. His name is still revered by all, and I am sure and appeal by the leaders of our community will not be in vain.

If men who have done almost nothing for our people have been immortalised by the erection of statues to them, certainly the services of Erskine Perry claim greater mark of respect and affection on the part of the natives. I would therefore humbly suggest through the medium of your journal the advisability of erecting a statue in memory of the late Sir Erskine in the University gardens, as that gentleman worked with his heart and soul in the cause of our education.

I suggest the erection of a statue because his judicial services have been recognised by the people of Bombay by founding a "Perry Law Scholarship." In the present age nothing would be more appropriate (since the Bombay people have got hold of the idea of beautifying the town by statues) than the statue of such a worthy personage as Sir Erskine Perry.

April 27. A PATRIOTIC NATIVE.

DEATH OF A LUNATIC IN A POLICE CHOWKEY.

AN inquest was held on the 30th April, before the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, on the body of Nunda, a lunatic, who was taken into the custody of the police, and who died in the Dockyard-road police chowkey, Mazagon.

Bhawu Toda, a bricklayer, deposed that the deceased was 25 years of age, and was a domestic servant out of employment. About ten days ago he found the deceased talking incoherently and behaving violently, and the same evening he was taken away by the police. The following evening witness was taken to the Dhobie-talao police station, and there saw the deceased, who was so violent that his hands and feet had to be tied. The next day the police took him to the station, and asked him to take charge of the deceased, but he said he could not. The next morning he saw the deceased dead at the Mazagon police station. There were no marks of violence on the body.

Pandoo Oomajee, policeman B 230, said that on the 24th April he saw deceased seated on the road leading to the Elphinstone bridge. He was pouring on his head, dust and throwing stones at the passers-by. Witness took him to the J. J. Hospital, but was told to take the deceased away, as he was insane. He took the deceased to the Mazagon police station, and two days afterwards took him to the Police Surgeon, who gave him a certificate. He then took deceased to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, but the doctor there told him to take deceased away, and gave him a letter for the Police Commissioner. Witness brought the deceased back to the Mazagon police station, where he took food in small quantities, but was restless and slept little. The food of deceased consisted of wheat cake, milk, sugar, and plantains. Deceased rolled about in the chowkey, and received a slight scratch on the shoulder. When witness took deceased into custody he was very violent, and the assistance of two passers-by was required to take him to the hospital.

John Godfrey Smith stated that he was Acting Deputy Commissioner. The deceased lived at Mazagon. On the morning of the 25th deceased was brought to him. He was very violent, shouting and rolling about. Deceased was taken to the Dockyard chowkey, and confined in a room prepared for the reception of lunatics. Witness sent a letter and the deceased to the Police Surgeon, and received a letter from the Surgeon; and deceased was sent to the Colaba lunatic asylum the same evening. Witness returned with the policeman in about two hours. A letter was sent by the Superintendent of the asylum, to the effect that deceased could not be received as the asylum was overcrowded, and witness ordered the attention of the deceased in the Dockyard-road chowkey. The same day he sent letters to the Superintendents of the Poona and Ahmedabad Lunatic Asylums. He received notice of the death of deceased yesterday evening.

The inquest was then adjourned and was continued yesterday afternoon.

William Charles Whitten, Police Inspector, Mazagon, deposed that on the 25th inst. he saw deceased in the Mazagon Dockyard chowkey. He was violent, rolling about the room, smearing his head and face. He ordered some food to be given to the deceased, but it was brought back to him two afterwards that the deceased would not take it. The deceased ate a little next day. He told the policeman to feed him, and the man tried to do so. The next day at 2 p.m. he saw the deceased, who was then rolling about the floor scraping it with his hands, and covering himself with chunam and dust. He was not speaking, and did not appear to be in pain. About 4 or 4-30 p. m. the policeman reported that the deceased appeared to be ill, and would not eat. Witness sent for the police apothecary, and went to the room in which the deceased was locked up. The apothecary came in a few minutes, and witness went on duty. On his return at 6 p.m. he found the man was dead. When witness went out deceased appeared very weak, but not as if he was going to die. Deceased did not appear.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the coroner, said he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and gave the results of the examination, which showed that the man was very much diseased. He found ulcers in the intestines. On the 26th ultimo deceased was sent to his bungalow, and he found that the man was of un-sound mind, and gave a certificate to that effect. Deceased was violent, refused to speak, sat down on the floor, smeared himself with dirt, and tore his clothes. He did not appear to be ill requiring immediate medical treatment. From the *post mortem* appearances witness was of opinion that the cause of death was heart-disease. His excited mental state and restlessness would have accelerated his death, and he should have been under medical treatment. Having given the certificate, he believed deceased had been removed to the lunatic asylum. Had witness known deceased was confined in the Dockyard-road chowkey, he would have visited him, and would have gone if he had been sent for. It was not easy for a policeman to know that a man was diseased and requires treatment at times when the man was a lunatic such as the deceased, and was unable to describe what was the matter with him. A lunatic patient should be seen every day, and he would be if he were in an asylum. Witness knew that rooms are prepared in the Mazagon Dockyard-road chowkey for the reception of wandering lunatics. Witness had visited in that chowkey lunatics who could not be brought to him. The rooms are good enough, but not for permanent occupancy. He had visited in that chowkey lunatics reported to be sick. He was not sent for to see the deceased. It was not imperative on witness to visit lunatics every day during the time they are in police custody; he always went when he was sent for.

Sivajee Nagoo, apothecary to the Police Hospital, said that on Saturday, 29th, at 5 p.m., he was sent for to the police chowkey, Dockyard-road. He immediately went, and found the deceased was dead. He was lying on the chunam floor. No froth had issued from his mouth. Witness had not been sent for to see deceased before that day. Wit

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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Price per Copy ..... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POLO, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agreeable during the hot SEASON.
Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under this late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshofer (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	

STILL HOCKS,

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	–

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 17	0
Latour blanche	„ 30	0

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13	0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16	0
Chateau La Hogorce	„ 22	0
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26	0

BURGUNDY.

Volnay	Rs. 19	0
Chambertin	„ 26	0

BRANDY.

G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22	0
Fromy & Hogue's do.	„ 24	0
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	„ 25	0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * * stars	„ 30	0
Fromy & Hogue's * * * stars	„ 32	0
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	„ 34	0
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old)	„ 34	0

BEER.

	Per 1 doz pints.	
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5	0
EXPORT STOUT	„ 5	8
	Rs.	3 6

SUNDRIES

	Per 2 doz. pints.	
Fine Pale Sherry ..... DIODYNK	Rs. 18	0
Italian Vermouth	„ 18	0
Whisky (fine Highland)	„ 24	0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24	0
Absinthe	„ 30	0
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32	0
Rhumes (delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25	0
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30	0
Salicyl Acid Liquefied (per doz. pts.)	„ 15	0
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 9	0
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per tin, 4 ins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 3rd day of May, 1882, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer in the Presidency, 8 draught mules.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Fort George, by order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, for removal, Barrack Store Shed, consisting of teak posts, trusses, principals, purlins, rafters, tiles, &c.
The materials of the shed to be removed within 15 days from the date of auction and the site to be properly cleared and levelled.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows :—
By order of the executors of the late Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna—
1st.—A lot of old furniture, glassware, books, utensils, &c.
2nd.—A lot of teakwood planks, sundry iron, &c., just lying in the godown near Maneckjee Setna's baugh, will be sold at abovenamed godown at 4 p.m.
3rd.—The property belonging to a gentleman consisting of a lot of furniture, iron safes, show cases, pictures, glass and plated ware, &c.
A collection of Japanese lacquered teapoys, boxes, crockery, &c., &c.,
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BHOWNUGGER COTTON.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba-bunder on account and at the risk of Damjee Jadowjee—
L. J.—100 bales good Bhownugger cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time when lots are knocked down, and the balance on the following day.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case white doria.
4 „ Turkey red scarfs.
5 „ „ garments.
5 bales grey dhooties.
3 „ grey shirtings.
5 cases scarlet colour.
A quantity of flies of various sizes and sorts.
On account of the first purchaser Eduljee Bezonjee Lakdawalia—
100 boxes Alexander brandy, 3-star.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BLACKWOOD.
On FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, by order of Jainarrayen Settaram, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Tar Mahomed,
138 logs blackwood, about 232 candies, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux,
Ex s. s. Colaba.
KM 61 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.
110 „ „ „ of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANK-BUNDER ROAD.
On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Atmaram Fukeerjee, and on account and at the risk of Parvatibai, Narayen Balcrishna and Purshotum Balcrishna respectively, the widow and sons of the late Balcrishna Ganputjee, deceased, and also the legal representatives of the late Venoba Ganputjee, deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of June 1874.
All that piece of Fazendary ground of which Crustnajee Rughoonath is the fazendar, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mount Colowdee and Tank-bunder road, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, admeasuring 229 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Vitoba Ruttnajee, on the west by a gully and stable of the said Crustnajee Rughoonath, on the north by the compound tatta wall of the premises hereby granted, and on the south by a public passage, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 70.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, at 2 p. m., the undermentioned jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Dewaleebai, widow, viz :—Gold ornaments called wally and bangles, heerakunthee, mandulia, kaleegauttu, gop, googri, ghallate, ackotee, chandnee, pochi, dhanee, rings and earrings, nose-rings with pearls, pearl earrings, pearl necklaces, silver sankhah, tora, anklets, toe rings, light stand, bowls, cups, &c.
On view.

On TUESDAY, the 9th May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Wilderness, Mount-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light mail-phaeton, a strong grey Australian horse, going in double as well as in single harness, a handsome bay riding horse, a single barrelled rifle by Woodward, and a single barrelled gun by Jeffries, in cases, a 6-chamber revolver, rich table ornaments and figures, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles, a collection of choice and rare plants, ferns, and roses in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. Mathew, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold in the morning at 6-30.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).
Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m.,
21 shares in the said Company—Nos. 4, 5, 9, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 59, 75, 77, 79, and 91.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENT INSURANCE CO. (IN LIQUIDATION.)
Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Forbes & Co.'s Constituent Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m.
33 shares in the said Company—Nos. 1, 4 to 13, 22, 26, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49 to 53, 75, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one hill tent 12 feet square with two walled in sybans, two pals, 14 feet and 12 feet, one necessary tent, one buffalo and calf, several articles of camp furniture useful to district officers, rich table ornaments and flowervases, candsome pictures, a large fish pond with gold fishes, &c., &c., the property of Major C. D. P. Payne.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1882.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.).. ... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ..	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 0 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S EDINBURGH
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.
(Registered Trade Brand.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.
Bottled under the supervision of H. M. Customs at Bonded Stores, Edinburgh.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY .....Rs. 22 CASH.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (*Special Reserve*) ...Rs. 25 CASH.

THE above is only Registered Brand of GLENLIVET WHISKY being offered to the Public in India. Traders and Consumers are respectfully cautioned against other Brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE SHIPMENT RECEIVED PER S.S. CLAN GORDON IS SOLD.
ANOTHER SHIPMENT IS TO ARRIVE PER S.S. COLUMBIA.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Leveling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shell
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
. ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand READY for immediate use a large selection of following :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to	16 8
Travelling Suits	20 0 to	28 0
Warm Suits, Cheviot, &c.	30 0 to	35 0
Warm Overcoats, or Ulster	38 0 to	50 0
Best White Shirts Bands ..... each		4 4
Do. do. Collars		4 8
Best Oxford do.		5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very Warm	10 0 to	12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to	30 0
Warm Lamb's Wool, Undervests ..... each		6 0
Do. do. Pants ..... pair		6 8
Brown Cotton Socks ..... per doz.		8 8
Super Merino Socks ..... do.		20 0
Very Warm Lamb's Wool Socks ..... do.		24 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks ..... do.		30 0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted pair		3 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton ..... do.		3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests, per ½ doz.	12 0 to	15 0
Extra Super Gauze Vests, do.		15 0
Stout Merino Vest ..... each		5 8
Stout Merino Pants ..... do.		6 8
Gauze Merino Pants ..... do.		6 8
Warm Gloves	1 8 to	4 0
Warm Mufflers		2 0
Travelling Caps	3 8 to	4 8
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes ..... doz.		5 8
Paper Collars ..... doz.		0 8

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Best Linen Cuffs ..... doz.		10 8
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Travelling Baths, with inside Baskets	30 0 to	40 0
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Scotch Mauds and Rugs	16 0 to	32 0
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Metal Soap Boxes	2 0 to	2 4
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April 24, 1882.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the quarterly meeting of the Corporation held on Monday afternoon there were present:—Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Chairman, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurang, J. Bapty, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Surg.-Major T. Cody, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, Dinnanath Raghoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee N. Saklatwalla, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, H. E. Jacomb, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Joomabhoy Laljee, Major G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhai, Muncherjee N. Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, P. Peterson, Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, Major A. B. Portman, Messrs. Raghoonath N. Khote, Shantaram Narayen, C. A. Turner, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I. The Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer were also present,

The Chairman stated that a letter had been received from the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council requests that the Corporation may be informed that their loyal address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, on her recent escape from assassination, has been forwarded to the Government of India, for submission to Her Majesty, through the Secretary of State.

Sanction was given to the writing off, as loss, of the following three amounts, Rs. 2,716-8-6, from the Live Stock Return of the Health Department, being the book value of 56 bullocks that died between March and November, 1881; of Rs. 34,026-3-9, being the difference between the book value and sale proceeds of unserviceable, perishable, dead and live stock of the different departments of the Municipality in 1881.

Sanction was given to the payment, from Surplus Cash Balance, of Rs. 156-7-3, to meet the cost of extra establishment employed by the Traffic Manager, Port Trust, for collecting toll on carts entering the city of Bombay from Salsette, for October, November, and December, 1881, and January, 1882; also to the payment of Rs. 50 per mensem for such establishment from February last to the end of the current year, or the payment of such other sum monthly as may be arranged.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee suggested the advisability of taking out of turn Mr. Jacomb's motion upon this subject. Dr. Cook, who had taken very great interest in the matter, would leave Bombay in a few days, and would not, perhaps, be able to attend the next meeting of the Corporation.

The Corporation decided to take Mr. Jacomb's motion out of turn. On Mr. Jacomb rising to speak,

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he wished to speak to a point of order, and quoted rule 20, which had, he said, been very wisely framed to enable the Corporation to reconsider any one of its former resolutions. Under this rule Mr. Jacomb brought forward his motion, but he wished to know whether the question could be reconsidered after the lapse of every three months. He believed the spirit of the rule was likely to be broken in this instance, though he doubted whether technically Mr. Jacomb was wrong. He wished to elicit the opinion of the Corporation as to whether this was not a waste of time and trifling with the Corporation.

Mr. Peterson doubted whether Mr. Dosabhoy was in order.

Mr. Geary asked the Chairman to rule whether Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was right in making a long speech, and in discussing what had previously been done by the Corporation, when rising to a point of order.

The Chairman considered Mr. Dosabhoy was in order.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he merely wanted to know whether the question could be discussed over and over again.

The Chairman said that if Mr. Jacomb felt so disposed he could bring the subject forward every three months. Mr. Jacomb had a perfect right to speak on the subject.

Dr. Cowasjee thought the opinion of the solicitors to the Corporation should be taken on the matter.

The Chairman said that would not be a proper course to take.

Mr. Jacomb then moved "that the portion of the resolution passed by the Corporation, on the 10th October last, sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,46,340 for roofing the settling tank and filter beds of the Malabar Hill Reservoir be and is hereby rescinded." Three months ago he was challenged to give the names of those medical gentlemen who he had stated disagreed with Dr. Cook on this subject of the covering in of the reservoir. It would be easier to give the names of those who agreed with Dr. Cook, in view of the important resolution passed by the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, and concurred in, so far as he knew, by the majority of the public of this city ("question!") He said as far as he knew—

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.—Can Mr. Jacomb bring the resolutions of the Medical and Physical Society before us?

The Chairman.—Allow him to say what he has to say, please.

Mr. Jacomb, continuing, said it was incontrovertible that vegetable matter did, and animal matter might, come through the Tulsi main: consequently the covering in of the reservoir could only affect any risks that might be on the spot, and could have no effect on what might come from Tulsi. As regards Dr. Cook's dust theory, it was impossible, on Dr. Cook's own showing, to prevent particles of dust passing through the network of the ventilators. Dr. Cook had shown that an infinitesimal portion of this dust was sufficient by its self-multiplying power to poison half the population of the city. Under these circumstances, the condition of the people of Bombay seemed to be entirely desperate, whether they spent a lakh and a half or not. For his part, he wished that that money would be spent in and about the evil-smelling regions of the Fort. He trusted the Corporation would not fritter away money in the hope of gaining an end which they could not possibly arrive at.

Mr. Raghoonath N. Khote seconded the resolution, and hoped it would meet with better success than before. More light had been thrown on the matter, and they ought not to allow the knowledge they had gained to be thrown away. Such expenditure as that proposed would be a waste of money; he would go a step further, and say it would be hurtful.

Dr. Cook said he would attempt to convey to the Corporation a few new points. No fault could be found with Mr. Jacomb for bringing forward the resolution, if he believed he was right in doing so, and so long as the work had not been completed; but he supposed that after the work was once done Mr. Jacomb's good sense would prevent him again bringing forward the matter. References had been made to the decision of a meeting held in Bombay a few days ago, and particular stress was said upon a resolution passed by that meeting. It had undoubtedly had influence on Mr. Jacomb's action, but it would not be very difficult for him, he thought, to show that that influence was certainly not authorised by the results of the meeting. The statement that appeared in the papers, that the resolution was passed by a large majority, was somewhat incorrect. In the first place, the gentleman who brought forward his motion was obliged to leave out half of it; and in the second place, having heard his statement, Dr. Blanc brought forward an amendment to the effect that the reservoir should be covered, and this met with support in the proportion of six to eight; so that it was lost only by two votes. There was no difference of opinion on the question among those who had deeeply studied it. Every author who had written on it had urged the covering in of all reservoirs. Dr. Cook then proceeded to lay some of these authorities before the Corporation. Rankin said every distributing basin should be roofed, that the water may be protected against heat, frost, and the dust and soot which float in the air of populous districts. The most efficient protection against heat and frost is that given by a vaulted roof of masonry covered with asphalt concrete to exclude impure water, and with two or three feet of soil and a layer of turf. Fennings, in his great work on "Water-supply Engineering," New York, 1877, stated, "The British and continental filterbeds are rarely roofed in, although the practice is almost universal of vaulting over the distributing reservoirs that are near towns. The intensity of our summer heat and winter cold makes the roofing-in of our filterbeds almost a necessity. The use of the shallow depth of four feet of water, so common in English filters, would be most fatal to open filters here, for the water would frequently be raised in summer above 80°, and sent into the pipes altogether too warm, with scarce any beneficial change before it reached the consumer. Such temperatures induce a prolific growth of algæ upon the sides of the basin and upon the sand surface when it has become partially clogged, and soon produce a vegetable scum upon the water's surface also. As these vegetations are too rapidly reproduced, and are short-lived, their gases of decomposition permeate the whole flow and render the water obnoxious. Depth of water and protection from the direct heating action of the sun are the remedies and preventatives of such trouble. The Parisian reservoirs at Menilmont and the splendid new structure at Montrouge are covered with a system of vaulting, after the manner practised by the Romans, and this system is followed by the British engineers in their basin covers." Humber wrote in his comprehensive "Treatise on the Water-supply of Towns," London, 1876, "Reservoirs intended to retain water that has undergone a purifying process, or such as are situated within range of contamination by the impure air of cities and towns, should be covered. Reservoirs must not be too shallow if they are uncovered, because the temperature will be liable to undesirable variations, and also vegetation will be fostered: and if covered, because of the increased expense due to the uncovered area." In order more effectually to prevent undue variations of temperature of the contained water, the arches of covered reservoirs are usually covered with some of the excavated material, or, as in Greenwich Park Reservoir, with hollow brick, as also the Kidderpore Reservoir. In Hart's "Manual of Public Health" it was stated that "distributing reservoirs, no matter how the water is supplied to them, require to be covered and ventilated." Parkes and de Charmont wrote that "in the large reservoirs for town supply the water is sometimes rendered impure by floods or by substances thrown in. In fact, in some cases water, pure at its source, becomes impure in the reservoir. As far as possible all reservoirs, tanks, &c., should be covered in. Whenever a reservoir is so large that it cannot be covered in, a second smaller tank, capable of holding a few days' supply, should be provided and fitted with filters." The dictum thus laid down by these chief writers must, he thought, show them the necessity of covering in the Malabar Hill Reservoir. Dr. Cook then gave the following list of reservoirs that are covered in:—London, West Middlesex waterworks, cost £340,000; Campden Hill, 3,672,000 gals.; Barrow Hill, 4½ million gals.; Old Ford Reservoir (New River Co.), 1½ acres, was constructed in 1810, and covered in 1855; Chatham Hill Reservoir; Cockermouth Waterworks Reservoir, sunk below surface and arched over; the Selhurst Reservoir, arched and covered with earth; the Brompton Chatham, and Rochester Reservoir; Greenwich Park Reservoir, arched and angles filled in with earth; Kent Waterworks Company Reservoir, recently covered in; Canterbury Waterworks, both the deposit reservoir and service reservoir roofed and covered with earth; Parisian Reservoirs; Reservoir at Menilmont; Montrouge Reservoir; splendid new Reservoir of St. Raphael in the Riviera, which, though excavated in rock near the sea, is covered in; at Constantinople were three magnificent reservoirs built in the 16th century, 336 feet long by 182 broad, 336 marble pillars supported roof; the Philoxenon, roof supported by 424 marble pillars; Benedict, roof supported by 300 pillars. Mr. Braham had examined the covered in reservoirs of Persia, chiefly domed; they were entirely free from bats, birds, and insects of all kinds, and the water kept cool. The great mosque of Bombay in Sheik Memon-street, "built over a tank, was covered with arches; it harboured no bats, insects, &c. Mr. Walton had examined the underground reservoirs or tanks which exist in great numbers in the old caves at Kennery, and found them entirely free from animal life, and the water pure and clear. One of the chief arguments brought forward at the Medical and Physical Society was that, if covered, the reservoir would become a great breeding place for mosquitoes, bats, rats, and other noxious things, and that the water would be rendered impure. He (Dr. Cook) had spoken to the architect and engineer of the works, and he said he could pledge himself to prevent the entrance of insects and animals. In the great mosque in Shaik Memon-street there was a reservoir lying below the court. He had examined it, and found no animal life whatever. The water also was clear and pure.

Dr. DeSouza opposed the resolution, and observed that Mr. Jacomb had not brought forward any facts or figures to support his statements. If there had been a larger attendance of members at the last meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, the resolution then passed might have been lost.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta said Mr. Jacomb's perseverance was worthy of a better cause. He did not mean to say that Mr. Jacomb's resolution was unreasonable, or that his views on the matter were wrong. Mr. Jacomb's proposition was not that the whole of the reservoir should remain unroofed; and so far as that point was concerned, a good deal might be said. But it appeared to him that Mr. Jacomb's motion could not be supported, on the ground that he really had not gauged the sentiment which led the Corporation to negative this resolution. Admitting that the matter was open to doubt, it should be remembered that at some later period it might be urged that the uncovered reservoir was dangerous to the health of the city, and a large and important section of the population might be asked to remove property long connected with their religion. The question as to removing the difficulty by roofing the whole of the reservoir was one which required careful consideration at the hands of the Corporation, particularly as the Municipal Commissioner had stated at a former meeting that two of his predecessors had promised that the Malabar Hill Reservoir should be roofed. Objections might have been taken to the site of the reservoir being secured had not such a promise been given. Although it might not be absolutely necessary for the health of the town, the expenditure of one-and-a-half lakhs might be considered as a further price for getting the eligible site for the reservoir. He was rather disposed to sympathise with Mr. Jacomb, as he was not thoroughly convinced that the work was necessary, and as a non-professional man he would not care to give an opinion. There were eminent doctors on both sides; and his reason for voting against the resolution was that the matter had been considered three times, and the same decision had been arrived at each time.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said Mr. Rughoonath Khote had brought a serious charge against the Corporation when he spoke of their expenditure as hurtful and wasteful, and such a charge should not go forth uncontradicted. Mr. Nowrozjee then proceeded to read extracts from Dr. Buck's "Treatise on Hygiene" in support of his contention that it was necessary on sanitary grounds to cover in the reservoir. When Mr. Jacomb brought forward his resolution on the last occasion, he said he wished to take the final sense of the Corporation. That was given; and yet now, on the strength of a resolution of the Medical and Physical Society, carried by a small majority, he brought another motion after the lapse of three months. In another three months perhaps, on the strength of some other society's resolution, he would bring it forward again. It was trifling with the time of the Corporation, and Mr. Jacomb ought to have been content with the deliberate opinion of the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he, like Mr. Pherozeshaw, looked at the question from a "practical politics" rather than a medical point of view. From that point of view he must admit that the question had been authoritatively settled. He had stated his views and the views of his predecessors before. He would remark, however, that when Dr. Cook quoted arguments derived from all ages and all parts of the world, he was curious to know why all these arguments had not been brought forward when it was proposed some time ago to cover a similar reservoir in another part of the town. The majority of the Corporation, representing as he believed the majority of the opinion of the town, were in favour of the roofing in, and so far there was an end of it. As to the delay in roofing in the reservoir, whatever his individual opinion might be, it had nothing to do with it. The filterbeds must be first made, and when they were finished the contract for covering would be given out.

Mr. Geary said that he too felt that the question was not now a practical one. Looking round upon that meeting, any one might see how the voting would be. (Hear, hear.) But it was only right that those who conscientiously thought that the covering in of the reservoir was neither necessary nor useful should show that they had some grounds for their opinion. Dr. Cook and another medical gentleman had given the Corporation the benefit of arguments which they did not find successful at a scientific meeting—

Dr. Cook.—I don't think you know what was said at that meeting.

Mr. Geary, continuing, said that at all events the arguments brought before the Corporation by Dr. Cook that afternoon were destined, he believed, to be more successful than were those adduced in another place. (Hear, hear.) It was worthy of remark also that the arguments made use of now were not at all similar to those which were used when the Corporation was induced to pass the resolution for covering in the reservoir. They were now treated to a totally different class of considerations, of which the chief showed that in Europe and America reservoirs were lattlerly roofed in. It was not necessary for the purpose of those speakers to explain why in those climates reservoirs were roofed in. The frost and snow made the roofing in necessary in Europe and America; but in Bombay they had nothing of that kind. His friend, Mr. Pherozeshaw, with his usual candour, did not affect to believe that it was necessary to cover in the reservoir, save for the one reason which they all knew perfectly well had really influenced the majority of the Corporation in voting the money. (Hear, hear.) It was very unwise on the part of their friends, the Parsees, to manifest such a degree of nervousness in respect to the Towers of Silence. They thrust the subject on the Corporation and the public, to their own detriment. All the alarming statements about the possible pollution of the reservoir from this soruce, which had been listened to with so much discomfort on a former occasion, were in his opinion perfectly idle, although, no doubt, it was open to any member to express his belief to the contrary. It was not the general opinion of the medical profession in Bombay that the reservoir should be roofed in. only a minority—an active and pushing minority no doubt—was in favour of that course. Dr. Cook had mentioned that reservoirs even in Constantinople were roofed in. He (Mr. Geary) had been in those reservoirs, and he could tell Dr. Cook that they were not used to hold water, but were let out to poor weavers at so much a loom. (Laughter.) That was all the use they could be put to—to shelter these weavers. He asked the guide why these reservoirs were not used for the purpose for which they were built, and the reply was that the water kept in them was so unwholesome that it was not fit for use. In Paris and London they did the best that could be done under the conditions there existing. They were obliged to roof in the reservoirs, for they had the frosts and snows of winter to contend against, and the contamination of a great city. Here the reservoir was in a place apart from the city, which lay some miles below it. He seriously believed they would be throwing away their money by making this roof, but he felt that it was useless to discuss the question further, for the votes were all counted. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and others were eager to vote before the discussion began, and that would have saved time. He made a long and vigorous speech on a point of order, designed to strangle the discussion at its birth, which of course he had no right whatever to do. (Hear, hear.) What Mr. Dosabhoy assumed in his speech was not correct. The question brought forward by Mr. Jacomb now was not the same as that brought forward on a previous occasion. It was then proposed that no part of the reservoir should be roofed in; it was now proposed that only a portion should be covered. The engineer in charge was of opinion that the filtered water should be covered in, but the roofing in of the filtering beds would be inconvenient, and interfere with the necessary cleansing; and as for covering in the settling beds, it would simply be covering in the water as it came from Tulsi, and no one had yet proposed to cover over Tulsi. That being so, no practical purpose could be served by covering that portion of the unfiltered water. One matter that had been overlooked was that the reservoir had been open and used for 15 or 18 months, and a week or two ago two-thirds of it was emptied, and scarcely a trace of pollution, or sediment or noxious vegetable life, had been found. No case had been made out for covering in the reservoir; they were asked to spend money upon mere suppositions and theories which the majority of the medical men of Bombay certainly did not consider well founded. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said Mr. Jacomb had brought forward no new facts except that the Medical and Physical Society had passed a resolution against the covering of the reservoir. But at another meeting the society might come to a different conclusion. The Corporation were not to be bound by the resolutions of that society, especially when they had no report of what was said on either side. It had been said outside, and whispered in that Corporation, that the Parsees wished the reservoir to be roofed because of the vicinity of the Towers of Silence. Speaking for himself, that was not the reason that influenced him in voting. The opinion of their old and responsible officers, Messrs. Walton and Braham, was that the whole of the reservoir should be covered over.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said his friend Mr. Geary had, with his conscientious scruples, raised a cloud of arguments, but he (the speaker) saw his way clearly as in any high road of the city. Two former Commissioners had pledged their executive faith that the work should be undertaken, and he as an independent Corporationer had been acting on that belief. In passing their resolution, the Medical and Physical Society had done what they might have done 20 years ago, from the time when the covering of the wells of the Punjab was ordered by Government. He thought the Parsees had been wise in time, and not over wise as one speaker had said; and the Corporation would be wanting in self-respect if they undid what had been recommended by two of their Commissioners, and what they themselves had deliberately passed.

On the resolution of Mr. Jacomb being put, 8 members voted for it and 18 against. It was therefore lost.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACTS.

The Hon. Rao Saheb, in accordance with notice given, moved the following resolution:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to respectfully submit to the Legislative Department of Government the desirability of the amendments in the Municipal Acts, as finally agreed to by the Corporation on the 19th December, 1881, being passed law at the earliest date possible."

The Municipal Commissioner having explained that the delay was unavoidable, the Rao Saheb withdrew his resolution.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer's Report for the last quarter of 1881 was presented.

Dr. Blaney said it brought out very prominently that the mortality, which had already gone considerably higher than in former years, was this year still further increased. That was a matter which could not be denied, and it was a matter of considerable regret. It was regrettable inasmuch as this time the Corporation were not furnished with any reasons why in an ordinary season there should be an abnormal mortality. The whole question would come to a focus at once if it were admitted that there was this great mortality, that it was increasing, and that there was a cause. It was the duty of the Corporation to do what it could to prevent its continuance. It was a serious matter that in a long-established Municipality, and after a great expenditure year by year, the mortality of the city should not be decreased. All cities in the world showed that sanitary science was a reality, capable of doing certain things for preserving the public health; and if that was so, was it unreasonable to ask that the mortality of Bombay should be reduced to what it was once? He should be happy to see the Corporation furnished with some reasons.

Mr. Geary thought it would be satisfactory to the public and to Dr. Blaney to know that the improvement in public health which he desired to see set in in the month of April. For the week ending the 4th the returns gave 417, showing a death-rate of 27·43 per 1,000 on the corrected population of the city. The next week's deaths were about the same, 27·46 per 1,000. In the week ending the 18th they had fallen to 394, or 25·92 per 1,000; and in the week ending the 25th to 378, giving a death-rate of 24·86, a very moderate rate indeed. He had no intention of delaying the Corporation, but it was well to bear in mind that when the mortality in this city increased to such an extent as to alarm his learned friend, there was a corresponding increase throughout the Presidency. That was to be remarked nearly every season during the term Dr. Blaney had taken exception to. When Dr. Blaney spoke of some special cause of mortality which it was desirable to ascertain and eliminate, he was apparently unaware that there was some general cause at work throughout Western India, and not a local cause confined to Bombay. (Hear.)

Dr. Blaney said Mr. Geary had gone on the mortality for the present year, whilst he had confined his remarks to the four corners of the report. On the whole of this year it would be found that the mortality was worse and worse.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that to have a discussion every three months on the mortality of the city was a task which business men would hardly undertake. He would not attempt to explain away the difficulties which had been raised by Dr. Blaney, nor did he stand up, though he might do so, for some of the facts Mr. Geary had placed before them; but he could say this, that in some parts of the city of Bombay the mortality was increasing, whether in sympathy with the rest of the Presidency he could not say—if it was, so much the worse. In one quarter of Cammatteepoora it was 40 per 1,000, and in the undrained quarter 22 per 1,000.

The report was recorded. The Corporation then adjourned.

GLEANINGS FROM THE VEDAS.

ON Saturday evening Professor Peterson delivered at the Sassoon Institute a lecture on the Vedas. There was a good attendance. The lecturer said:—

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—It may be within the recollection of some who are present this evening that on a previous occasion I had the honour of inviting this society to spend an hour in considering the manners and customs of that primeval race which, in a sense other, than that of the Apostle, but not less true, is the mother of us all, as these manners and customs may be gathered from the records of language. In the parent languages of English and of Mahratti, as in those of all the Indo-Germanic languages spoken on both sides of an imaginary line drawn from Bombay to London, we found no real difference in the words for members of the family, for house, yard, garden, and citadel. The words for horses, cattle, dogs, swine, sheep, goats, mice, geese, ducks are the same in all. There are common words for wool, hemp or flax, corn; for ploughing, grinding, and weaving; for certain metals (copper or iron); for some weapons and tools; for waggon, boat, and rudder; for the simple numbers; and for the division of the year according to the moon. The race in question then tilled the field and reared cattle: they built houses, and made boats in which they would cross rivers: and they worshipped the same gods. These and a few other facts we were able to observe with regard to a people of whom all that is known sends but a feeble light through the darkness that had closed round them ere history began: a people of whom we can never expect to know anything more interesting or important than this—that we are their children, and that the things which now divide us, however natural they seem, however inveterate they are, are not so old as the bond which underlies them. The period of indifference or estrangement fills, or until lately filled, the whole circle of our knowledge: but in view of the vast antiquity now claimed for man, that period may be relatively of less extent than we imagine. At any rate, it is certain that distinctions of race, of place, and of language, which have often been appealed to as heaven-implanted reasons for strife, are not original. The differences founded upon them had a beginning, and may have, let us hope, an end.

To-night I ask you to follow a step further the fortunes of one portion of this primeval race—that portion from which all the Aryan inhabitants of India are more immediately descended. Sanskrit is the oldest form of the language spoken by this division of the one family: and the Rig Veda is the oldest book composed in Sanskrit. Let us turn over its pages, not as before confining our attention to words and things which it has in common with the oldest records of the sister languages, but with the special view of learning something of what it has to tell us of the life of a people who had been so long separated from the original stock that this, their earliest book, preserves no conscious recollection of the separation. And first a word or two—hardly necessary in this place—about the book itself. The Rig Veda is a collection of lyrical poems, chiefly, though by no means exclusively, occupied with the worship and praise of the gods. This its real character is too often forgotten. The book is a collection,—containing later and earlier hymns, and poems which had their origin in different branches of the one stock. The poems are not exclusively religious, though the strong development of the religious feeling in India has conspired with the preponderating character of the hymns to secure from later commentators a religious interpretation of every single verse—a circumstance which has an exact parallel in the fate of the Song of Solomon in the Hebrew canon. On the other hand, the great majority of the hymns are of a religious character: and we are not therefore to be surprised if we turn page after page without adding to our stock of knowledge, and at last with a wearisome sense of monotony. The allusions to public and home life, to social and secular affairs, may be expected to be scanty. This does not lessen the value of these allusions when we come upon them. It needed no more than a single foot-print to convince Robinson Crusoe that he was not the only man on his island. But it is fair that you should be warned that the extracts I propose to lay before you are so far from being average specimens of the Rig Veda that some of them are absolutely unique; and on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the absence of all allusion to a custom or belief in the Rig Veda may raise but a slight presumption against its existence in Vedic times.

The singers call the country in which they live the Land of the Seven Rivers; and the names of the seven rivers enable us to identify it roughly with the present Punjab. Their date we shall not inquire into. It is sufficient for our purpose that the only record of our common civilisation earlier than that exhibited in the book itself is got by a comparison between it and the earliest books of the sister-languages, and a careful abstraction of such words as occur in all. The book itself contains all we know of the first stage of which we know directly anything of the life of those Aryans who settled in India.

Even of this material, however, scanty as it is, we must to-night make a selection, and I shall leave unnoticed the public life, as also to a great extent the religious life, revealed to us in the hymns. We may do this, as far at least as the public life is concerned, the more willingly because a great deal of what we call public life is foreign to the Vedic system. That system may be placed half way—in an order not necessarily historical—between the primitive state in which each man may be supposed to have been for himself and against all others, and the state to which our society is visibly tending, in which all acknowledge the headship of the State, while at the same time all, even the woman and the child, are being gradually set free from legal obligations to any other power than the State. In Vedic times each family was a little State in itself. The ties of blood between kindred families naturally extended for some purposes to larger agglomerations of tribes. But these purposes were few; and it was only the pressure of war which could unite several tribes under a common leadership. That pressure is seen constantly at work in the Veda; and to it is to be attributed the next stage in the political progress of the people. Just as Germany in our own days has again become a united empire, not more from any sentimental yearning for unity than from a conviction that only so can she hold her place in Europe, so in these early days the folk of the Aryans would gather together to repel invasion or to push their own conquests further east and south. But their normal political organisation was as we have described it. The best parallel to their condition in historical times is, perhaps, to be found in the early English settlements in America, where those who ever pushed further west knew little of any allegiance to a superior political authority, and generally had too good reason to make it their chief object that they and their immediate neighbours should be strong enough in themselves to hold their own against the aborigines. For like these English settlers in America, the Aryans were immigrants into the Punjab, and had to fight for every acre of what was then jungle between the Indus and the Ganges from the inhabitants of the country. If we did not bear in mind the character of the Rig Veda, we should be tempted to say that when the singers were not praying they were fighting: and that even their prayers were for the most part for victory over their enemies, called by them "black-skins," much as their own descendants occasionally, it is to be feared, still get that name from such still whiter skins as cannot be laughed out of a conviction that their complexion is infinitely to their credit. Without omitting to note the prominence given in the hymns to war and the things of war, let us turn rather to the "familiar matter" of a peaceful day, the "wedding or the funeral," which meant as much to the families of that far off time as they mean to us, their descendants now.

We are so accustomed to the scientific division of of time that few of us, I suppose, ever think of the basis on which it rests. We set our time by the clock with its hours and minutes: we keep count of the year by its months, and of the months by the varying number of the days, without much thought of the great celestial phenomena which lie behind all these contrivances. So far indeed are we from immediate mental contact with these phenomena, that we are not conscious of any particular absurdity when we speak of the sun getting up early, or setting late: and have no scruple about abandoning to Government the task of saying when it shall be noon-day in Bombay. But there was a time when the highly artificial system which has become to us a second nature was being slowly worked out for us by the men of old. And the notes of time in the Veda bring us sensibly nearer that state of things—besides suggesting an illustration of an expression in English which furnishes a remarkable example of the toughness with which a word here and a word there will survive the wreck of all that made it intelligible. Do many of my hearers know why we call a space of fourteen days in English not a fort-day but a fort-night, or why there is no sevenday or sennday corresponding to the sennight which is only now slowly disappearing from the spoken tongue? There is nothing in our way of regarding day and night to explain such a way of speaking. With us the day, in measuring time as in everything else, is first and foremost. The night follows the day as the shadow the substance. This night on which we are entering is a mere appanage of the day we have lived through: and if it were necessary to give it, which has no name, a name, we should be fain to call it the night between Saturday the 29th and Sunday the 30th of April. It is evident that the explanation of a word like fortnight is not to be found in the modern English way of regarding time. In the Veda, however, the relation between day and night which survives in a single English expression is the rule. The Hebrew Psalmist asked "length of days" from God: the prayer of the Vedic Rishi is for "length of nights." This, too, we know from Roman writers was a peculiarity which excited their attention among the Gauls and Germans with whom they came in contact. It has persisted in India, where a division of the month into the light and the dark half is universal. And this last is the primal division on which all such expressions rest. For if we put ourselves in the position of a primitive people, dependent for their division of time on the rudest observations of the most simple movements of the heavenly bodies, we shall not be long in discovering that while day must have appeared to them to follow day with unbroken monotony, there was something which at once marked off each night as it came, alike from the night which had preceded it, and from the night which was to follow. That something was the changing shape of the moon: and this is why the moon is known in all our tribes by a name that means the "measurer," and why the first division of the year was by months and days and not by months and nights—as in the oldest Hebrew text it is the evening and the morning, not the morning and the evening, that make the day. Fortnight, then, you will see, is no word of yesterday.

I must pass over much more of interest in the Vedic notices of time to select for translation a description of the evening time which I think you will admit, after all these centuries, still has power to move. The God of the hymn, represented as bringing rest to all, is the setting sun.

"The most high God [the sun] whom all obey stretches forth his arms; even the waters and the waves are still. His own swift horses he unyokes; he makes the wayfarer cease from going. The weaving woman rolls up her web; in the middle of working the wise man stops; the god who wearies not has come again to set division between night and day. Where men's dwellings are scattered here and there—everywhere is seen the glimmering of the hearth-fire; the mother takes the best piece and gives it to her son now that the god has made him hungry.

"He who had gone in search of gain returns, and the hearts of all that wander turn to their homes; they throw down their work and go home, obedient to the call of the heavenly one. Thou hast ordained the waters for them that live therein: and the beasts divide the dry land between them: the trees to the birds: no one of these is disobedient to the heavenly call. They whose home is the water betake themselves thither. The birds go

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to their nest, and the cattle to their stall : the god sends each to his own home."

The chord struck here can vibrate still. Mark how an English poet of to-day bears his unconscious testimony to the unity of our race :—

Oh, Hesperus, thou bringest all good things—
Home to the weary, to the hungry cheer,
To the young bird the parent's brooding wings,
The welcome stall to the o'er-laboured steer ;
Whate'er of peace about our hearthstone clings,
Whate'er our household god protect of dear,
Are gather'd round us by thy look of rest ;
Thou bringst the child, too, to the mother's breast.

Soft hour which wakes the wish and melts the heart
Of those who sail the seas, on the first day
When they from their sweet friends are torn apart ;
Or fills with love the pilgrim on his way
As the far bell of vesper makes him start,
Seeming to weep the dying day's decay.
Is this a fancy which our reason scorns ?
Ah ! surely nothing dies but something mourns.

Take away the last three lines here, so distinctly modern, and the resemblance between what remains and the Vedic hymn is little less than startling.

No light is thrown by the Veda on the origin of that institution which may with confidence be placed at the very beginning of civilisation—the family. Indeed, to turn to its pages after reading the speculations of the present day as to the infancy of man, and the slow steps by which he may be supposed to have won his way upward from the beasts surrounding him, is to make the discovery that this earliest record of our common race is after all a modern book. We find the father, the mother, the son, the daughter, the brother, the sister, the father-in-law, the mother-in-law, the son-in-law, the daughter-in-law. Nay, this list, which already in English includes compound words, does not exhaust the Vedic roll of the members of an household. We have in addition separate names for the brother of one's husband, the brother of one's wife, and for a husband's sister. Indeed, the difference between the Vedic family and the English family is just this,—that in Vedic times the family is in itself of more importance than it is now, and that in our text-book we stand at the beginning of a state of things which has gradually been modified, by the claims of the State on the one hand—not then in existence—and by the revolt of the individual on the other, until we have arrived at a day when a crystallisation which has long banished the outlying members of the family, threatens to dissolve the last link, and to make of husband and wife two separate members of society, united in the bonds of affection, but acknowledging no other tie. But there is no hint in the Veda of the process by which the family itself as an institution was built up.

Turning to the individual family, it is pleasant to find at the outset that then, as it is our boast is the case in England now, marriages were "made in heaven." The girl "sat in her father's house" till the heaven-sent wooer came. Sometimes he was long of coming, and then the primeval maid would seem to have attached less importance to dissembling her impatience than her sister of to-day is credited with doing. The earnestness with which a damsel "growing old beside her parents" prays for a lover is proverbial in the hymns : and there is a collection of magical hymns which show that some were not content to sit in idle expectation, but took steps, believed then and long afterwards to be efficacious, to rouse the god of love to a benevolent activity on their behalf.

The wooing, when it came, was of the kind that has become, if it was not already, time-honoured. "As the sun treads in the steps of the dawn," so the young man follows after his beloved. The sting of unrest is upon him : he cannot lie upon his bed ; terrible is the arrow of love that pierces his heart ; its feathers are longings : its shaft is love : the god of love himself has taken good aim and sent it into his heart. And so on *ad infinitum* in language which may be met with in every English valentine. I have heard it said that modern English poetry, and more particularly love poetry, is not a fit subject for the instruction of our Hindu students as being the expression of the sentiment of a society too far removed for them to appreciate. I am afraid it is a peculiarly English failing to imagine that all that is noblest in our literature, all we have of best in our character, has little to match it in Europe, and nothing at all further East. It would, I venture to say, be easy to adduce parallels from Sanskrit literature for the most tender expression of the sentiment of love to be found in English poetry. I do not deny that what is peculiarly modern may puzzle the average Hindu, as it puzzles the average Englishman. Such poetry presents a difficulty which both may with advantage be asked to conquer. But all the underlying sentiment their own literature shows they have in as great profusion and in as much beauty of its kind as we. At any rate, to come back from this digression, if I set beside this picture of the Vedic lover Shelley's—

"I arise from dreams of Thee
In the first sweet sleep of night,
When the winds are breathing low
And the stars are shining bright :
I arise from dreams of Thee,
And a spirit in my feet
Has led me—who knows how ?—
To thy chamber window, Sweet—

I think you will admit that, however insensible to the tender passion any of us may believe the Hindu of to-day to be, his remote ancestor suffered in much the same way as the English victim does now.

The "chamber-window" in the English poem may remind us of what is by some supposed to have been an ordinary incident in a Vedic courtship, which finds a parallel in a practice still common in the remotest West. Readers of Burns know how frequently the rendezvous or trysting place is the "window," that is, the window of the girl's room. And observers of Scottish life in the provinces do not need to be reminded that it is, or was until very lately, the practice to concede to a pair duly betrothed the right to meet by night, when all the house is hushed in sleep, under the shelter of the paternal roof. The custom has been the occasion of much jeering at the low state of morality supposed to be implied in it : but this is to look at it with perverted eyes. It is not in a low state of public morals, but in the reverse, where it could be possible for such meetings to take place in a sort of open secrecy, without thought of evil or any apprehended loss of reputation. Be that as it may, however, my present purpose is to point out that the custom, so far from being in Scotland an outflow from an isolated degradation of morals is as old and widespread as the race. It is still common in Germany—though we may see its gradual decay there in the circumstance that whereas in some parts of that country the girl is allowed to receive such visits once a week, in others a single night in the year is set apart for a custom which is so far removed from the code of modern morals. And Dr. Aufrecht has pointed out a hymn in the Rig Veda which seems to refer to a similar custom :—

"Sleep mother, sleep father, sleep dog, sleep master of the house ;
Let all the kinsfolk and the people round me sleep.
They who sit, they who move about : what folk soever look at us, of them all I shut fast the eyes as the door of this house.
There is a hundred-horned bull that comes up from the sea : with his help we lull all the folk to sleep.
The women, too, whether they lie on benches or in soft beds, the sweet-breathed women : all of them we lull to sleep."

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—MAY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA,
vs.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

MR. INVERARITY and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants. The evidence for the defendants was continued.

Mr. Arthur Thick, who was called yesterday, was cross-examined and re-examined.

Mrs. Ellen Green, examined by Mr. Russell, said she had been living for four years in the Grant Buildings. She suffered no inconvenience from any noise, smoke, or fluff of the mill, but was inconvenienced by the dust and traffic in the front.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Witness never noticed any fluff at all in her room. She never saw the mill chimney smoking, because she seldom went out.

Mr. Vincent Gatt, a stevedore, said he lived in No. 2, first floor, eastern block of the Grant Buildings, with his wife and children. They suffered at first from "a little bit of noise," to which, however, they got accustomed in a few days. When he was at home all day, he suffered no inconvenience from the noise of the mill. A very little smoke came in, but it never disturbed him. There was much dust and traffic in the front, and the windows had to be cleaned three or four times a day. The traffic sometimes blocked the road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—There was no fluff at all in No. 6. Witness wanted to pay the rent, but the plaintiffs would not take it. A decree was passed against him in the Small Causes Court for two months' rent. He paid it, and held a receipt for it. There was a dispute about the exact amount of rent for which witness thought he was liable.

Mr. B. Pierpont said he was a tenant in the eastern block of Grant Buildings from November, 1881, to January, 1882. He suffered no inconvenience whatever from the working of the mill. He just heard a rumbling noise, which was not sufficient to inconvenience him at all. He suffered no inconvenience from smoke or fluff. He was generally out all day ; but stayed at home all day during holidays. The noice of traffic in the road was great, even at night time. There was a very great deal of dust in the front.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Witness was a boarder of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, but did not hear any complaint of noise made by Mrs. Smith. He never saw Dr. Cook there. He never heard a complaint about fluff in the back rooms until this case was about to come on, and net curtains were put on to the back windows.

Mr. William Batchelor, a civil engineer, said he was a tenant in Grant Buildings in December last year with his family. During the time he was there he was never inconvenienced by any smoke or fluff from the mill. There was a sligt noise which did not inconvenience him. The wind was from the north during the whole time ; and fluff and dust came in from the cotton green on the other side of the basin. The dust came in large quantities. The front windows had to be closed to keep it out. (Is shown a report he had made for the defendants.) The Jadowjee Raghowjee Mill is about 200 feet from dwelling-houses ; the Jewraj Balloo and Oriental Mills at Tardeo are about 100 feet ; and the Manockjee Petit Mill about 70 feet, from dwelling-houses. The Bombay United Mill, at Girgaum, is about 30 feet from the bungalow of Mr. Scott, Veterinary Surgeon. All these mills worked with their windows open, and without any of the appliances which had been adopted in the Nicol Mill. The buildings that witness observed belonged to respectable Europeans and well-to-do Parsees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Witness was a partner of Mr. Hewson. His firm intended to promote a company for building semi-detached cottages for Europeans who would pay about Rs. 100 rent per month. Witness, his partner, and Mr. Flower went into calculations whether the thing would pay ; and they came to the conclusion that, if they could get the ground at a reasonable rent, it would pay. Witness had recently visited the Nicol Mill. There might be a slight difference between the noise of the mill then and the noise at the time witness was a tenant of Grant Buildings. He did not believe the people who lived near the other mills were employed or interested in the mills. He did not know. The mill people generally lived in the mill compound ; but witness was not sure. He did not know that Mr. Scott, the veterinary surgeon, intended to bring a suit against the Bombay United Mill.

Mr. Russell read and put in the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. T. M. Carroll, a gauger and liquor-appraiser in the Custom House, taken on the 1st inst. The gist of it was that a good deal of fluff came into his rooms from the front.

Nusserwanjee Cooverjee, a cotton agent, said he acted at Colaba on behalf of all merchants, European and native. It was a part of his business to collect all the loose cotton flying about the cotton green. He employed men for that purpose ; and they collected all clean cotton, not cotton mixed with dirt. They went round ten or twelve times a day and picked up baskets-full. About 10 or 12 candies were collected in the season, and about 11,000 or 12,000 lbs. in the year. The cotton was sold, and the proceeds were credited to a charitable fund. Most of the cotton was collected on the Arthur Basin and around the Grant Buildings. Very small bits were not picked up.

Khetsey Sewjee, a Bhattia merchant, said that the Monday on which his Lordship visited the Grant Buildings was a native holiday, implying that the traffic near the Grant Buildings was on that day less than usual.

The defendant's case closed here.

Mr. Inverarity, in replying on behalf of the plaintiffs, said there were three points for the decision of the court : whether the mill was a source of nuisance by reason of the noise, smoke, and fluff, or any of them ; and if so, whether the plaintiffs had a cause of action ; and thirdly, whether they were entitled to an injunction, or only to damages. By the Specific Relief Act, in an application for an injunction, it was sufficient to show that an injury was threatened to the enjoyment and right of a reversioner whose tenements were let from month to month and from year to year. The learned counsel submitted that the sending noise, smoke, and fluff into the Grant Buildings was not only an invasion of the plaintiffs' enjoyment, but was also an invasion of their rights to their property. The learned counsel cited a number of English authorities *contra* to those cited by Mr. Pigot on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Inverarity's reply was not finished at the rising of the court.

MR. SCOTT, who was examined as a witness in this case on Saturday last, writes us a letter amplifying his evidence, as, he says, the condensed report published by us would convey a wrong impression in the absence of the whole evidence. As the letter has been already sent to a contemporary and noticed there, it is not necessary to publish it in our columns. With regard to bad stoking, Mr. Scott says it would not produce more smoke from Cardiff coal, which is almost entirely smokeless ; and bad stoking is not allowed and is against the rules of all mills in Bombay, &c. Rope-driving would dispense with the noise of the gearing only, but not the noise from the machinery ; and the introduction of it in the Nicol Mill, which was not laid out for it, would be without effect. The noise from additional machinery, he says, would be only an extension of the same sort of noise, but not of a higher sound, &c.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

JAIRAJ PEERBHOY *vs.* GAMBHIRMAL MOONDRA.

MR. FOX, instructed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The service of a summons upon the defendant having been proved, Mr. Fox said that the suit was to recover moneys due to the plaintiff with regard to the sale of certain opium sold by his firm in China, as commission agents for the defendant. The plaintiff also claimed to recover moneys advanced to the defendant. The aggregate amount claimed was Rs. 6,641-15-2, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 13th November, 1879. His Lordship gave a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

THAKERSEY GUNGARAM AND OTHERS *vs.* GOVINDRAM RAMDAYAL AND ANOTHER.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff. It appeared in evidence that the defendants carried on business in opium, and the plaintiffs acted as their commission agents during the years 1880 and 1881. The plaintiffs also negotiated bills of exchange in respect of opium shipped to China, and paid moneys on behalf of the defendants. When the account was adjusted during the Dewalee of 1881, the balance found due to the plaintiffs by the defendants was Rs. 6,626-14. Since the adjustment of the accounts, the plaintiff had received from the defendants three sums by way of payment, leaving on the 1st April the balance of Rs. 3,013-12-5 still due to them. His Lordship passed an *ex parte* decree for the sum, with interest and costs.

RECOVERY FROM MILITARY DEBTORS.

THE following order as to the mode of realising debts from persons subject to military law other than soldiers appears in an Army Circular just issued :—

Doubt having been entertained respecting the scope and effect of that part of the third paragraph of the 144th section of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, which provides that, upon adjudging payment of any sum by any person subject to military law other than a soldier of the regular forces, a Civil Court or Court of Small Causes "may direct specially that the amount named in the direction being the whole or any part of the said sum, shall be paid by instalments or otherwise out of any pay, or other public money payable to the debtor, and the amount named in the direction, not exceeding one-half of such pay and public money, shall, while the debtor is in India, be stopped and paid in conformity with the direction ;" a reference was made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to the Horse Guards on the subject : and in reply the opinion of the Right Hon'ble the Judge Advocate General has been received, which is in the following terms :—

"It appears to me that the concluding words of section 144 (Sub. 3) of the Act give to the direction in every case a general operation so long as the debtor remains in India and that the amount therein mentioned becomes therefore subject to stoppage without any further process."

With reference to this opinion, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify in regard to the alternative mode of realizing the debt of any such person by means of stoppage, not exceeding half the pay of the debtor, that the direction, when made to the paymaster of a particular locality, is made to him as the representative of the Pay Department on the spot, and that it continues, without further process, operative everywhere throughout India until the debt is satisfied.

BENGAL.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.—Our Calcutta correspondent writes under date April 22nd :—"As arranged the Burmese Embassy in political charge of Mr. R. H. Pichem, Bengal Civil Service, left Howrah Terminus at 6 p. m. (railway time) by special train for Umballa on their journey towards Simla. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from Fort William on the departure of the Embassy. The Envoy's carriage was attended by four sowars of the VIth Bengal Cavalry, and Mr. M. Finucane, B. A., C. S., accompanied the party to the railway station. No doubt whatever now exists of the Embassy's being favourably received at Simla, and the Government of India placed a special train, consisting of a baggage van, three first and two second class carriages, with a break van, at the disposal of the Envoy for the conveyance of himself and followers.—*Pioneer.*

A MARRIAGE.—St. Thomas's Church was on Wednesday afternoon the scene of an event in which many of the clergy and laity took a kindly interest, viz., the marriage of the Rev. S. B. Taylor to Miss M. G. Law. The ceremony was performed by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Baly and the Rev. J. F. Scobell ; the bride was given away by her brother-in-law E. J. Stanley, Esq. Among those who witnessed the ceremony, and besides many of Mr. Taylor's old parishioners, including all the Free School children who still recollect with pleasure his ministrations among them for nearly seven years, were the Bishop of Calcutta, Miss Johnson and Miss E. Johnson, the Hon. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Mr and Mrs. J. H. A. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. Mrs. Bellett, the Rev. B. T. and Mrs. Atlay, the Rev. W. H. Bray, the Rev. H. and Mr. Finter Captain and Mr. Palmer, the Rev. H. P. Parker (best man), and others. The Church had been prettily decorated by Miss Nazar and the Free School girls, and flowers were thrown in the bride's path as the procession left the altar. The interesting ceremony was witnessed by over five hundred people. The service, it should be added, was choral. The bride and bridegroom left Mr. Branson's residence in the evening for a short visit to Barrackpore.—*Indian Churchman.*

MADRAS.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN AT MADRAS.—Ashley Eden, the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was a passenger by the P. and O. Steamer Pekin, arrived at Madras last Friday. Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice, went on board and escorted the Lieutenant-Governor ashore. Sir Ashley was the guest on Sir Charles, and left on Saturday evening by the same steamer. Sir Ashley's arrival and departure were quite private.—*Times.*

AN ACCIDENT TO A SOWAR.—On Friday morning, while Sowar Akber Hoossain was out riding near the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, the horse bucked and threw him. He was immediately picked up insensible and taken for treatment to the Royapetta Hospital, where, on examination, it was discovered that he had received a severe wound at the back of his head, but he is pronounced out of danger.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

JUDGE OF ALLAHABAD.—On Mr. W. Duthoit taking over the Judicial Commissionership of Oudh from Mr. Sparks, Mr. T. Benson will officiate as Judge of Allahabad.—*Pioneer.*

A FATAL FIRE.—The disastrous fire which took place at Dhauj in the Balabgarh Tehsil has we hear rendered 70 families destitute, 15 were killed and 10 seriously injured. A subscription list has been raised on behalf of the sufferers.—*U. S. Advertiser.*

THE NEW PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.—It has been finally settled, we believe, to build the new Chief Court near to the present office of the Accountant-General, on the mall. So much of this structure as is not sacred will be demolished, and the Accountant-General's along with other offices, will be accommodated in the new building, the erection of which will commence shortly.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

AT Windsor Castle yesterday (April 13), considerable progress had already been made with the preparations at St. George's Chapel for the marriage of the Duke of Albany and Princess Helen. As, however, the palace authorities will have to complete the extensive alterations within and without the building in less than a fortnight, additional workmen are being engaged to meet the exigencies of the case ; and the construction of the pavilions and covered ways on the Castle-hill and in the Horse-shoe Cloistery and the fitting of the interior of the Chapel are being rapidly proceeded with. To those spectators who may be located without St. George's Chapel on the nuptial day the most attractive point will be the Horse-shoe Cloistery, where the pageant really commences with the arrival of the procession of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, her Majesty the Queen and Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Albany, his Bride, and their numerous retinue, at the pavilion now in course of erection at the base of the grand flight of marble steps which lead up to the western door of the sacred building. Within the palace the whole of the State apartments are being prepared for the wedding, the suits including the Audience Chamber, the Presence Chamber, the Guard Chamber, the Grand Vestibule, the Waterloo Chamber, St. George's Hall, the Grand Reception Room, the Throne Room, the Ante-Throne Room, the Rubens and Vandyke Rooms, the Kings and Queens Closets, and the Council Chamber. Most of these splendid apartments have since Monday, when 8781 Bank Holiday visitors passed through several of them, been carpeted and curtained in readiness for the Queen's return from Mentone and the nuptial festivities.—*Evening Standard.*

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to nemselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miracuous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable ; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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